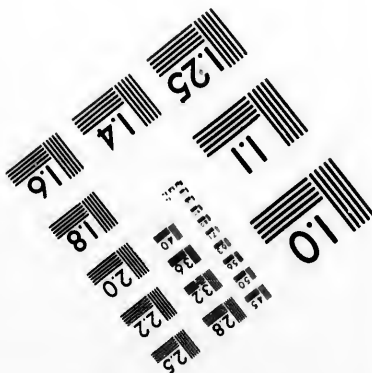
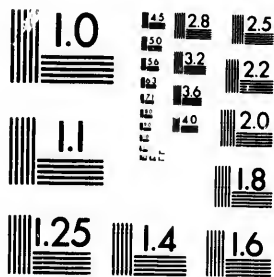


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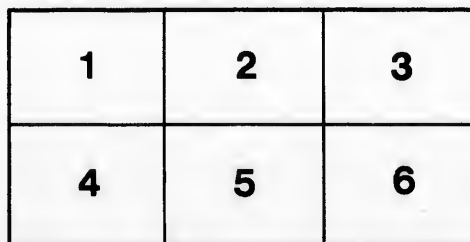
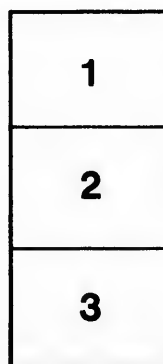
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The
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— (To) —

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Showing where, when and how to fish for
Salmon, Bass, Ouananiche and Trout

✓ *By E. T. D. CHAMBERS*

Author of "The Ouananiche and its Canadian Environment."

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"MORNING CHRONICLE" OFFICE, QUEBEC

1898

Entered according to Act of Parliament, in 1898, by
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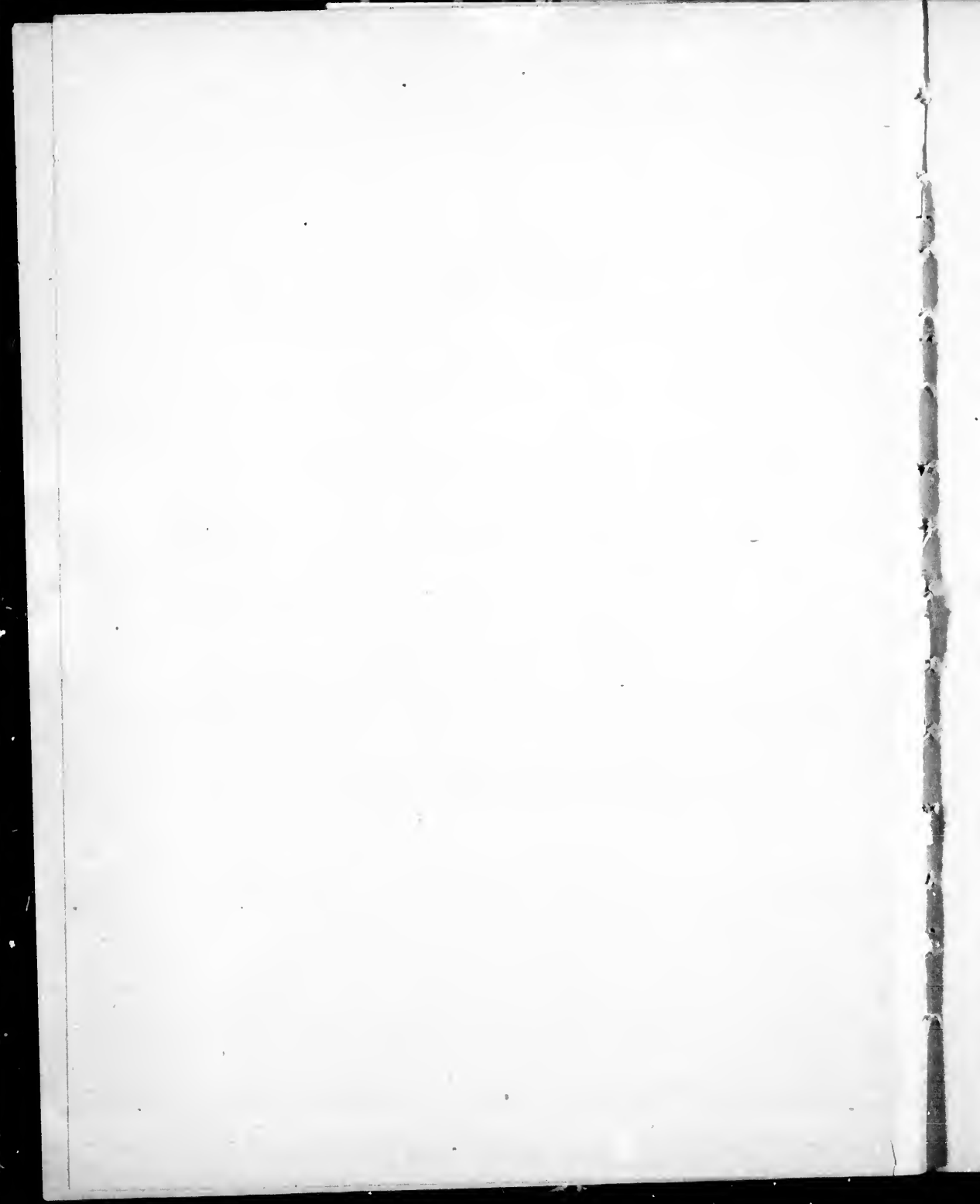
Dedication.



To my many fishing friends from the United States who come to Canada for their angling, and to the union of their national flag with that beneath which they do their fishing, --- to this with all that such union implies and typifies, ---

I Dedicate this Book.

E. T. D. CHAMBERS.



PREFACE.

Dame Juliana Barnes, Bernes or Berners, — the reputed authoress of “The Treatyse of Fysshynge wyth an Angle,” — the first known work on angling to be printed in the English language, — left no example of professional modesty to the thousands who were destined to follow in her footsteps. “Yf ye doo in lyke manere as this treatife fhewyth you,” she said, “ye fhall have no nede to take of other menys (fish), whiles ye fhall have ynough of your owne takyng.” One of the chief anxieties of the fair fisherwoman, as of her admirers of the present day, was the prevention of the wanton destruction of fish ; for even in her time it would seem that the fish hog was abroad. Consequently we find her, — with a fitting appreciation of the enormity of the sin of waste, and with a due sense of the extent to which her “lytyll plaunflet” was pointing the way to fishing made easy, — giving publicity to this timely warning : “Ye fhall not be to ravenous in takyng of your fayd game as to moche at one tyme : whiche ye may lyghtly doo yf ye doo in every poynt as this pefent treatyfse fhewyth you in every poynt.” The dear lady ever took the precaution to limit, as she thought, the destruction of fish, by placing restrictions upon the circulation of her book, — an act of virtue and self-sacrifice which the present writer has no intention of repeating. It would be presumptuous for him to claim that those who follow the directions hereafter given, will always secure enough and more than enough of fish of their own taking ; for salmon, and ouananiche, and trout, and bass are

pretty uncertain game. The reader may count, however, upon being shown the Canadian resorts of the fish that he desires to take, with the means of reaching and taking them. That is the button we have pressed for him. It is for him to do the rest. Success must depend upon a variety of circumstances, prominent amongst which is individual effort.

Great pains have been taken to confirm every statement advanced in this "Guide," and thus to secure absolutely perfect information. Many of the waters described herein have been fished by the author. Where omissions occur they will be supplied in future editions if indicated to the writer. Nothing of an advertising nature appears in the body of the work, and if any hotel, railway or fishing water is found to be otherwise than described in the following pages, the author will consider it a favor to be informed thereof.

To the many kind friends who have aided him in the preparation of this little book, and especially to the Hon. S. N. Parent, M.P.P., Commissioner of Lands, Forests and Fisheries of the Province of Quebec, and to Mr. L. Z. Joncas, ex-M.P., Superintendent of Fish and Game, for valuable information cheerfully rendered from official sources, the author returns his sincere and hearty thanks.

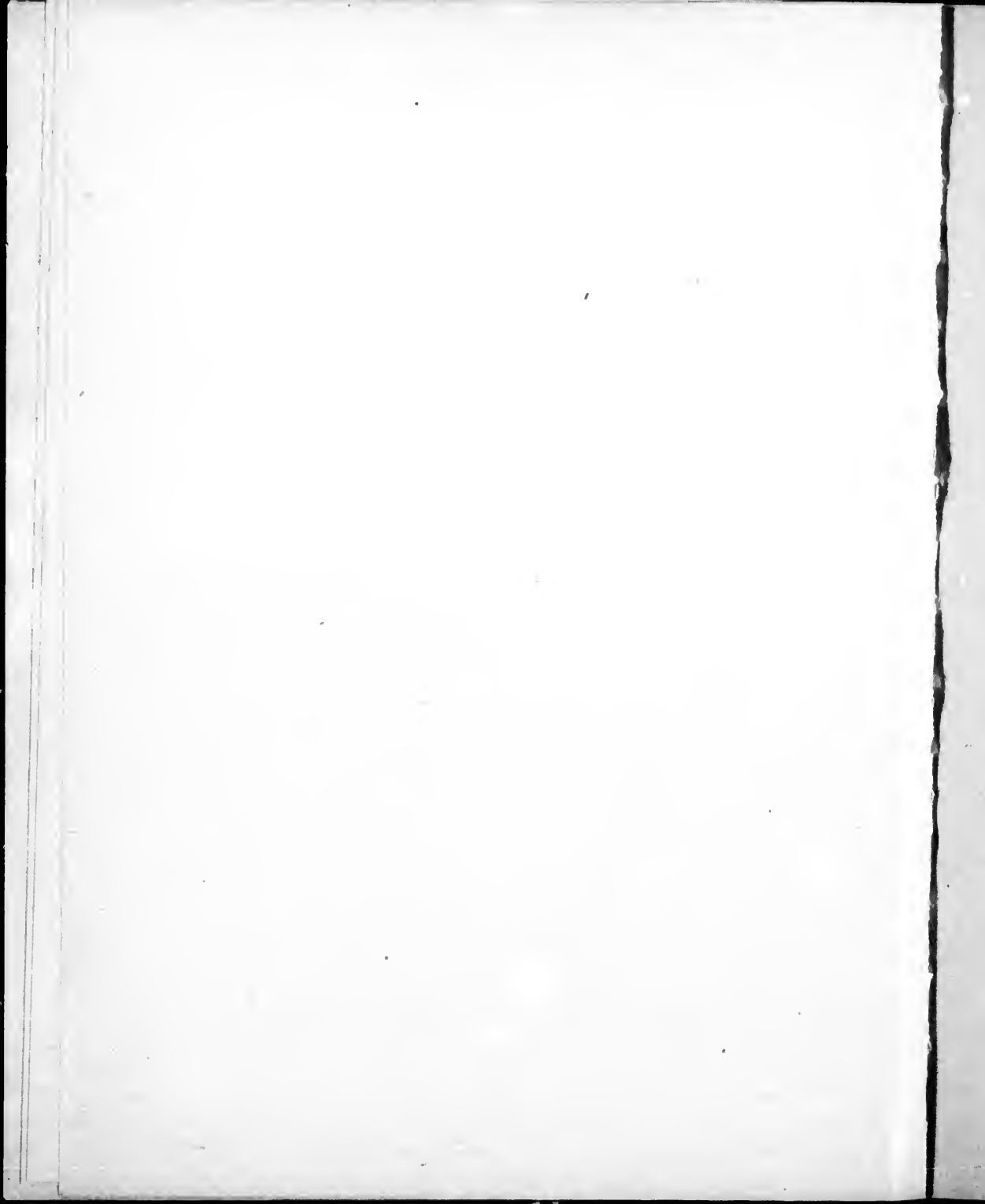
E. T. D. CHAMBERS.

Quebec, May, 1898.

Introduction.



FROM the eastern limits of the banks of Newfoundland to where the waves of the Pacific wash the far westerly coast line of British Columbia, the waters of British North America swarm with enormous shoals of the most valuable fishes known to commerce. Many of these waters produce the noblest of the finny warriors sought by sportsmen. While the Banks of Newfoundland, the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the coastal streams of British Columbia furnish vast quantities of food fish, the most attractive, and, at the same time, the most accessible of the angling waters of the Dominion are found amongst the lakes and rivers of eastern Canada. There is good fishing with the angle, too, to be had in the Cowichan and the Harrison rivers in British Columbia, and in the Qu'Appelle lakes, the Assiniboina and the Saskatchewan rivers of Manitoba and the North-West Territories. But the choicest angling of the American continent is undoubtedly to be found in that part of Canada lying between the waters of far western Ontario and the Atlantic coasts of Nova Scotia and Labrador. It is to a description of the fishing grounds enclosed between these limits that the following pages are devoted.



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The Angler's Guide.



ALMOST midway between the salmon streams of Cape Breton, in the east, and the Nepigon lake and river of western Canada, is the City of Quebec, which we have taken as our point of departure in the present tour of the angling waters of eastern Canada. It is at Quebec, too, that the angler takes his real departure from civilization for the Labrador and Gaspé salmon streams, the various resorts of the sea trout in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Ouananiche waters of Lake St. John, and the many trout streams and lakes of the great Labrador peninsula. These must all be visited in turn. But, first, let us see what angling can be had in the vicinity of the old city of Champlain, — nicknamed by Geo. Fairchild, Jr., Esq., in his “Rod and Canoe,” — “the angler’s tryst.”

ROUND ABOUT QUEBEC.

But for the lack of proper protection in the past there would be no better fishing anywhere than in the waters round about Quebec.

The River St. Charles, which bounds the city to the north, was, some years ago, a famous salmon stream as high up as the Falls of Lorette, some nine miles from its mouth. In the first half of the present century, one old resident of Lorette usually killed fifty to two hundred salmon on the

fly each season in this river. The catch of another averaged seventy. Mr. Richard Nettle, of Ottawa, writing in 1857, reports that the greatest number of salmon he had caught in the St. Charles, fishing about three evenings a week during a month or less, was fifteen to eighteen per season. Now, for some years past, salmon have entirely deserted the river. The only attractions for the angler of its lower waters to-day are the pike, which frequent them in large numbers, and may be readily taken by trolling at high tide, from either bank, with the minnow or spoon. For this fishing the angler needs no guide, and after the haying season, when the meadow grass has been cut along its shores, farmers readily accord permission to fishermen to cross their lands. This trolling is good almost as far down the river as the western limits of the city of Quebec. The St. Charles river is the outlet of

Lake St. Charles—This lake is a favorite resort of Quebec anglers. It really consists of two lakes connected by narrow straits. Early in spring there is good fly-fishing in the lower lake. Its upper waters are considered the best for fly-fishing later in the season. Both contain vast quantities of *fontinalis* or brook trout and namaycush or lake trout. These latter mentioned great, grey, forked-tail fish grow to an immense size in the deep waters of Lake St. Charles. One peculiarity of them, here, is that they will occasionally rise to the angler's fly. This is always within the first few weeks, usually within the first few days after the departure of the ice. Before the water of the lake has commenced to grow warm, they chase the little minnows and other small fish upon which they feed to the surface of the lake. Shoals of these frightened little fish spring from the water when chased for food by their great cannibal neighbors, and make its surface boil as they drop into it again. If the angler drops his fly lightly under the water at this particular place and time he stands a good chance of becoming fast to a fish that but seldom and in very

few localities takes a surface lure. Not very long ago one was killed upon the fly in this lake weighing seventeen pounds. Speckled trout grow to four and five pounds in weight in Lake St. Charles, and exist in large numbers, despite the immense amount of illegal fishing with nets and night lines that is carried on at all seasons of the year in its waters by the neighboring residents. The fish are capricious. Sometimes it is difficult to obtain a rise. At other times a good, long, heavy string may be taken in the course of an afternoon. The best flies for this lake are the Professor, Brown hackle, Beaverkill, and Queen of the Water, tied upon very small sized hooks. Lake St. Charles is fourteen miles from Quebec, and the road for driving there is an excellent one, eight miles of it being macadamized. Guides (\$1.00 to \$1.50 per day), and luncheon or dinner (50 cents), can be had at the small hotel on the border of the lake. A number of smaller lakes are within comparatively easy distance of Lake St. Charles, but they will scarcely repay the attention of strangers. Five miles below Lake St. Charles is Lorette, though by water the distance is eight miles, so winding is the river. It is a wonderfully pretty trip to descend the St. Charles in boat or canoe to Lorette, whence the return to town can be made by Quebec and Lake St. John Railway. Small trout may be caught in the descent of the river.

Lake Beauport is one of the prettiest of Canadian lakes. It is an almost circular body of rich blue water, hemmed in on every side with well wooded mountains. It is thirteen miles from Quebec, and the way to it over the first eight of these is by the same road as leads to Lake St. Charles. Lake Beauport is high up amongst the mountains, and in its cold, deep waters swim the gamest and most beautiful of Canadian trout. Their silvery brightness is doubtless due to the extreme purity and clearness of the water of the lake, causing them to resemble, in the brilliancy of their coloring, a freshly run sea trout. They are good surface feeders, notwithstanding the over

fishing of the lake by anglers from Quebec and elsewhere. They run to about 2½ lbs. in weight. Good board (50 cents per meal) can be had at Bigaouette's hotel overlooking the lake. Guides and boat cost \$1.50 per day. Owing to the clearness of the water, the fishing is better on a dark day or when there is a ripple upon the surface. When the weather is bright the fly is more readily taken under the surface of the water. Effective flies here are the dark fairy, claret, Queen of the Water and Fiery Brown. Medium sized Jock Scots and Silver Doctors are often good as tail flies. For July the Green Drake is a favorite.

Lakes Tantara, Cache, Calvaire, Etc.—Lake Tantara, some twenty miles from Quebec, is private property and preserved. It yields very large brook trout. The other lakes mentioned, with many more in Stoneham, Valcartier, and neighboring parishes, are scarcely worthy the attention of anglers in view of the better sport to be had elsewhere. The drive to Lake Calvaire or St. Augustin, some fifteen miles from Quebec, through the picturesque village of Cap Rouge, and along the brink of the high cliffs overlooking the St. Lawrence, is extremely beautiful. Perch are plentiful in the lake.

The Montmorenci is a wild and beautiful stream, famous for the large speckled trout that inhabit its upper waters and for the magnificent cataract at its mouth. A drive of fourteen miles brings the angler to Laval, where some of the settlers will guide him to the best open pools on the stream. He may put up, and obtain guides, at Moore's or Kehoc's. The preserved portion of the stream, commencing a few miles above Laval and extending into the Laurentides National Park, belongs to the Montmorenci Fish and Game Club, and trout of four and five pounds are frequently taken there. Sometimes, very handsome fish may be taken with the fly in the mouth of the river immediately below the Falls. Anglers may drive to

Montmorenci and then descend a long wooden staircase to the foot of the cataract, or they may reach the last mentioned place by the trains of the Quebec, Montmorenci and Charlevoix Railway.

Ste. Anne River (en bas)—This stream is reached by the Quebec, Montmorenci and Charlevoix Railway, and runs into the St. Lawrence three miles below the village of Ste. Anne de Beaupré. It contains numbers of small trout. Up to a few years ago it was famous for its salmon. Now, they have almost entirely disappeared from it, owing to illegal fishing and the saw-dust from a mill near its mouth. For years the salmon were speared here in large quantities, even in the autumn when full of spawn.

Lakes Joachim and Phillip.—Below the Ste. Anne River, or, as it is sometimes called, *la Grande Riviere*, are a number of interesting lakes, for the most part bountifully supplied with fish. Lake Joachim is most easily reached by taking the Quebec, Montmorenci and Charlevoix Railway from Quebec to La Bonne Ste. Anne, and driving thence, a distance of some fourteen miles, over a hilly but most interesting road, overlooking the broad St. Lawrence and its many islands immediately below the Isle of Orleans. Permission to fish this lake can be had from Mr. Eugène Raymond, of Ste. Anne, who will furnish at a reasonable rate, a driver who also acts as guide, a horse, buckboard and necessary provisions. The lake is not very large but contains immense quantities of trout that rise freely to the fly and sometimes exceed a pound each in weight. Those of a quarter and half a pound weight are the most abundant. Lake Phillip is some few miles below Lake Joachim and contains trout of a considerably larger size. Very small and dark-colored flies are considered the best for Lake Joachim.

THE LAURENTIDES NATIONAL PARK.

This Park is one of the largest and grandest fish and game preserves in the world. In the lakes which border upon it or which are enclosed within its limits are probably the finest specimens of *salmo fontinalis* to be anywhere found. Many have already been taken exceeding nine pounds in weight, and it is certain that many larger ones are to be found there, which will dwarf the fish of the Rangelys and the far-famed Nepigon. Roughly speaking, this Park includes the central portion of the territory enclosed between the townships, bordering on Lake St. John to the north and along the St. Lawrence to the South, that skirt the Saguenay on the east and stretch on the west to the limits leased to various fish and game clubs on the eastern side of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway. It has a superficies of 2,640 square miles or 1,689,400 acres, and its limits are officially described as follows :

“All that part of the vacant and unlicensed Crown Lands of the Province of Quebec, situate in the counties of Montmorency, Quebec and Charlevoix, bounded as follows : Towards the North, by the Southern line of timber berth S- $\frac{1}{2}$ 144, lying between Cedar Lake and the Metabetchouan River ; partly by the Southern line of the counties of Lake St. John and Chicoutimi, comprised between the East bank of the Metabetchouan to the West, and the St. Urbain and Grande Baie road to the East, and partly by the Southern, Western and Eastern boundaries of timber berths lying on the rivers, tributaries of Lake St. John and Kenogami and of the Saguenay River ; to the East, by the St. Urbain and Grande Baie road, from the forty-eighth parallel of North latitude, to its intersection with the rear line of the Seigniory of Côte Beaupré ; to the South-east, by the rear line to the seigniory just named, and by the rear line of Stoneham and Tewkesbury townships ; to the West, by the Easterly line of Tewkesbury township, and by

the North-easterly outline of *fief* Hubert and prolongation thereof, to its intersection with the South-easterly outlines of Rivers à Pierre and Batiscan timber berths, and thence by the Easterly boundaries of said berths to the Northern line of number seven East rear Batiscan ; thence, again to the West, by the East bank of the Metabetchouan River, to the forty-eighth parallel of North latitude aforesaid." The objects for which this Park has been set apart by special legislation are the preservation of forests, fish and game, the maintenance of an even water supply, and the encouragement of the study and culture of forest trees. The regulations for the management, control and care of the Laurentides National Park provide that the general management shall be vested in the Commissioner of Crown Lands ; and the Superintendent, together with such officers as the Commissioner may appoint, shall, under his directions, supervise, manage, control and care for said Park, with full power to carry out and enforce the following provisions and rules, as well as any other portions of said Act not herein dealt with :

- (a). The preservation and care of the water-courses, lakes, etc., and the forests, lands, and minerals ;
- (b). The prevention and extinction of forest fires ;
- (c). The protection of fish and game of all kinds, and the destruction of obnoxious animals and birds ;
- (d). The manner of dealing with trespassers, the confiscation or destruction of fire-arms, explosives, traps, nets, fishing tackle, or any other contrivances for hunting, fishing or trapping of whatsoever nature or description ;
- (e). The issuing of licenses for hotels, shops or houses for accommodation of visitors ;
- (f). The issuing of licenses to cut timber, or to remove any forest products ;
- (g). The issuing of prospecting licenses and the working and development of mines ;

(h). The leasing of lands for houses, etc., for the facilities of visitors and tourists ;

(i). The adjustment of any special cases not herein provided for.

2. The Commissioner will define the duties of the Superintendent and other necessary officers, and regulate the remuneration to be granted each ;

3. That all visitors to the Park do comply with the provisions of the Act establishing same and also these regulations ;

4. That a register be kept of names and addresses of all persons visiting the Park ;

5. That no mutilation or destruction of any standing growing timber be permitted beyond what is absolutely necessary for the purposes of camping ;

6. That all camp fires be carefully guarded and extinguished before leaving the spot, and that all provisions of the Fire Act be strictly observed ;

7. That the only manner of taking fish permissible in the waters of the Park be that known as fly-fishing ; that fish taken in other manner be held to have been taken illegally ;

8. That the trapping of fur-bearing animals in the Park be strictly prohibited ;

9. That the carrying and use of fire-arms by sportsmen and tourists during close seasons for game be prohibited ;

10. That the Park guardians be vested with all powers exercised by Forest-rangers and Fish and Game Overseers, in addition to the powers exercised by them as Park guardians ;

11. That a stated tariff of charges for hunting or fishing or both, be adopted by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, according to locality.

In accordance with the provisions of Regulation No. 11, the subjoined schedule of charges for parties visiting the Park for angling and hunting purposes, etc., has been approved :—

Tourists and sportsmen (angling) per diem	\$1.00
“ “ (hunting) “	1.00
“ “ (angling and hunting) per diem	1.50

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QUEBEC.

A nominal charge of \$1 per diem will be made to parties for the use of canoes and camp equipment. Tourists merely desirous of making a visit to the Park (and not intending to fish or hunt) may, at the discretion of the Commissioner, be granted a permit for that purpose without charge; if camp equipment be used the usual charge for same will, of course, be made.

The Park encloses the head waters of the rivers Montmorency, Jacques Cartier, Ste. Anne de la Pérade, Batiscan, Metabetchouan, Upikauba, Upica, Chicoutimi, Boisvert, à Mars, Ha! Ha!, Murray and Ste. Anne's, which are, beyond any question, amongst the finest trout streams in the world. No doubt an increasing number of sportsmen, both from abroad and from Canada, will avail themselves of the privilege of fishing in this Park. Its north-east portion, and the upper part of the basin of the Jacques-Cartier river are now open for this purpose upon the condition already given.

The Jacques Cartier River—This is the most noted stream in the whole literature of Canadian sport. Its praises have been sung by Dr. Henry, by Geo. Tolfrey, by Chas. Lanman, by Colonel Alexander, by General Rowan, by Richard Nettle, by Charles Hallock, by Sir Jas. M. LeMoine, and by Mr. Geo. M. Fairchild, Jr. It is one of the most beautiful as well as of the most violent of Canadian rivers. The scenery along its banks is of the most entrancing description. Its lower stretches, close to the Canadian Pacific Railway bridge, are famous for its salmon pools. These are worthy of a visit on account of their exceeding beauty. To fish them, a permit must be had of the lessees, who reside in Montreal. Several miles higher up the stream, it is crossed by the Quebec & Lake St. John Railway in full view of a magnificent waterfall. The Jacques Cartier is a noted trout stream, the best fishing in which is to be had, however, in that part of the river included within the limits of the Laurentides National Park.

The Great Lake Jacques Cartier from which the river flows is nine miles long and one to three broad. It is exceedingly picturesque, being almost completely hemmed in by very lofty mountains. Immediately below it is the little lake Jacques Cartier, measuring two miles across. Trout have actually been taken upon the fly in the outlet of Lake Jacques Cartier exceeding nine pounds in weight, and still larger ones are doubtless to be had there. The lake is somewhat difficult of access, for it is situated a hundred miles from the mouth of the river, following the stream, and three-quarters of the road leading to it from the city of Quebec is in a very rough condition, particularly that part between Stoneham and the great lake, a good portion of which is built across the mountains. It was formerly the colonization road from Quebec to Lake St. John, but has been deserted since the construction of the railway. Government gamekeepers guard the entrance to the Park by this road. The lovers of adventure, who make the trip, are richly rewarded for their efforts by the splendid sport to be had at the termination of their journey. The drive up is some seventy miles long, and occupies the larger part of two days. The descent can easily be made in two. John Burroughs, in "The Halcyon in Canada," which appears in the volume entitled "Locusts and Wild Honey," gives a splendid description of his trip to grand Lake Jacques Cartier and of an immense trout that he caught there. But, before reaching this lake, the angler may fish in a number of other beautiful lakes lying alongside of or in close proximity to this colonization road. In the vicinity of Lake Jacques-Cartier, at a distance of from two or three miles only, are fully twenty small lakes which are not shown upon the maps at all. Lake Noah, four miles west of Lake Jacques Cartier, is four miles in diameter. Mr. Geo. M. Fairchild relates that in an eleven days' tramp on snow-shoes in this wild country, he was never more than twenty minutes at a time off some lake,

Snow Lake or Lac des Neiges, at the head of the Montmorency river, is a splendid sheet of water, some little distance from the colonization road, but containing very large trout, scarcely inferior in size to those of the Grand Lake Jacques Cartier. Other lakes within easy distance of the road in the Park are described below.

Lac des Sept Iles or Lake of the Seven Islands is much larger than the maps indicate and receives the waters of Lake Malfait. Trout that measure 22 inches in length and weigh from 5 to 6 pounds have been caught in it.

Lake Vert and Lake des Roches contain trout up to two and three pounds in weight. Lake des Roches is situated on the colonization road, thirteen miles to the south of the river Jacques Cartier, into which river Lake Vert discharges.

Lac a Noel is only some forty miles from Quebec. Like all the lakes which flow into it, its waters teem with speckled trout.

Lake Long is situated half a mile west of Lac à Noël, into which it discharges.

Lac a la Coupe, half a mile long, by from 500 to 600 yards wide also flows into Lac à Noël.

Lake Fraser, three quarters of a mile long, with a width of 600 yards, is another feeder of Lac à Noël.

Lac a Regis and a number of other smaller lakes having discharged their waters into Lac à Noël, the latter in turn flows into the

Grand lac a l'Epaule.—This is a beautiful body of water, containing very handsome trout, up to seven pounds in weight, which discharges its surplus waters into the Jacques Cartier river through the Rivière à l'Epaule. To fish any of these waters or those of the upper Jacques Cartier river, it is necessary, of course, to obtain a permit from the Department

of Lands, Forests and Fisheries. These are issued upon the conditions already mentioned and the payment of \$1.50 per day to Mr. W. C. J. Hall of the Department in question. The flies to be used with success upon these waters vary with the seasons. The Jock Scot and Silver Doctor are always good, but less expensive flies will often serve as well. They may be large in spring and early summer, but should grow smaller as the weather becomes warmer and the water clearer. That old stand-by, the Brown hackle is nearly always a killer, and for clear water fishing the Beaverkill is admirable. The professor and Queen of the Water are pretty general favorites, while the Parmachenee belle is splendid when the water is somewhat discolored, and also for morning and evening fishing.

The upper waters of the Jacques Cartier River are best reached by a road that branches off at Stoneham, fifteen miles from Quebec, in a more westerly direction than the colonization road. It is usually in very good condition. At a distance of twenty-nine miles from Quebec, Bayard's is reached. This house is the last sign of civilization to be found in this direction. A short distance above the house, where the guardians of the Park and guides and canoes may be had, the ascent of the river commences. Some beautiful rapids are passed. A few are portaged. Up others the canoes are poled. In every part of the upper stretches of this river the fishing leaves nothing to be desired. It is an alternation of deep pools and heavy rapids. The river can be navigated by canoes for some twelve or eighteen hours, above Bayard's, as far, that is to say, as the Grand Portage, where the scenery is indescribably grand and the trout large, sportive and lusty.

The Sautoriski River, a tributary of the Jacques Cartier, which flows in from the east some thirteen miles north of Bayard's is famous for its splendid trout, specimens of which have been taken up to seven pounds in weight.

THE LAKE ST. JOHN COUNTRY.

The revolution which has taken place in angling matters in northern Quebec during the last decade is directly traceable to the construction of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway. This road has not only opened up to anglers the magnificent stretches of forest, lake, and stream through which it runs for one hundred and ninety miles from the city of Quebec to Lake St. John, and again for fifty miles from the great lake to Chicoutimi, but has rendered accessible to tourists and sportsmen that wonderland of the North—that *terra incognita* that stretches away from Lake St. John towards and beyond mysterious Mistassini. All along the line of railway, are waters teeming with fish, many of them rivalling the best of those enclosed in the National Park. In fact many of them are equally preserved by the clubs that lease the fishing of them, and all share in the benefit resulting from their proximity to the Park and the protection enforced therein. Guides charge \$1.50 per day for their services and boat, and the best flies for trout are the Silver Doctor, White Moth, Parmachenee Belle and Brown Hackle. For black bass all the standard bass flies are good.

Lake St. Joseph.—This beautiful sheet of water, which is only 24 miles from Quebec, has a crooked circumference of twenty miles, being eight miles long and from one to three in width. It is surrounded by mountains clad in magnificent hard-wood trees, reaching down to the water's edge. In the middle of the lake the water is very deep and clear. A comfortable hotel, the Lake-View House, and several summer cottages, have been constructed on the shores of the lake, and a pleasure steamer makes frequent trips upon its waters. Its waters teem with various species of fish, chief amongst which are speckled trout, lake trout, black bass, and

a white fish of excellent flavor to which the residents give the name of fresh-water shad. Brook trout grow very large in this lake, being sometimes captured in spring-time up to three pounds in weight. Bass are taken here most freely in the months of July and August, and the grey lake or fork-tailed trout, called by the French Canadians *touladi*, is caught throughout the entire season, either by trolling near the bottom of the deepest portions of the lake, or in fishing the same localities with live minnows. These fork-tailed trout grow to an immense size, and have been known to exceed thirty pounds in weight.

Lake Sergent.—Some five miles after leaving Lake St. Joseph station the railway runs for over two miles along the very brink of Lake Sergent, a placid but very beautiful body of water, the resort of perch and bass.

Ste. Anne River (en haut).—At St. Raymond, 36 miles from Quebec, the railway crosses the Ste. Anne river. (This stream must not be confused with the River Ste. Anne *en bas* which flows into the St. Lawrence just below Ste. Anne de Beupré). The Ste. Anne *en haut* empties itself into the St. Lawrence at Ste. Anne de la Pérade. Some few miles above St. Raymond there is good trout fishing to be had in this river. Guides can usually be had at the railway station, who will secure vehicles to conduct anglers to fishing grounds on the river or upon some of the many lakes in the vicinity. The members of the Tourilli Fish and Game Club leave the train at St. Raymond station and drive some sixteen miles to their club house on the upper waters of the Ste. Anne, in which stream large fish are taken, as well as in the lakes which are drained into it, and which stretch away north almost to the source of the Metabetchouan. Among the lakes leased by this club are Rond, A la Rivière, Utica, Boyer, Laveau, Echo, Travers, Panet, Croche, Tourilli, Ste. Anne, A la Loutre, Au

Sable, A l'Ours, Juneau, Gregory and George. The Little Saguenay Fish and Game Club also have splendid trout waters within a few miles of St. Raymond.

Riviere a Pierre.—Fair trout fishing is to be had in this river not far from the railway station on the line of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway, fifty-eight miles from Quebec. Here the Lower Laurentian division of the railway, now a part of the Great Northern road, branches off to the west. It traverses a country famous for the fishing to be had in its waters, running near the celebrated trout waters of the St. Maurice river section, north of Three Rivers. Soon after passing Rivière à Pierre Junction and proceeding northward along the main line of railway, the angler finds himself in the midst of the great fish and game preserves of this delightfully wild country. Thick woods fringe the sides of the railway track. The whole of this territory is a perfect network of rivers and lakes, all of which literally swarm with fish. Numerous clubs have been formed to lease the fishing rights in certain portions of these waters, almost all of which have erected handsome club-houses at their respective headquarters. Some of them control at least ten square miles of territory, including often no less than scores of lakes, nearly all connected, or at the best only separated by country that is easily portaged. Two of the largest and most important Quebec clubs owning fishing preserves in this district are the Laurentides, whose club-house is seventy miles from Quebec, and not far from the railway, and the Stadacona, ninety-four miles from the city, with headquarters in sight of the car windows. Before reaching these club lakes, however, the railway commences to skirt along the bank of one of the largest and most beautiful of the many magnificent trout streams of this section of the country. This is

The Batiscan River.—Its course is followed by the railway for between twenty and thirty miles. It is generally

here from one hundred to four hundred feet in width, running frequently through such narrow mountain passes as barely to leave room for the railway track on one of its shores. It is a succession for the most part of wild, leaping cascades, and dashing, foaming rapids, with occasional stretches of deep, dark water that contrast strangely with the rough and rocky descents that form the chief characteristics of the river's course through this wild, mountainous country. The beauty of the scenery all along this Batiscan valley must be seen to be appreciated, and none who have observed it can ever forget its wild grandeur. All the lakes that are drained into the Batiscan contain immense quantities of speckled trout. The author of a paper in *Outing*, entitled "Along the Upper Batiscan," Mr. George R. Mosle, writes: "The sport here during a stay of fifteen days exceeded anything I have known, whether in the famous Moosehead region of Maine, or among the thousand lakes in the peninsula of Northern Michigan and Wisconsin. After the first day we decided to throw back all trout weighing less than one pound, and even then found we had a good many to spare at the close of a day's fishing. The largest trout captured by our party was a beauty of five and a quarter pounds. . . . The next largest weighed four and a half pounds. Besides these two largest we got a number over two and three pounds,—one catch of ten trout weighing eighteen pounds, and one of seven weighing sixteen and a half pounds." The river is the outlet of Lake Batiscan, and its upper waters are in the preserve of the Triton Fish and Game Club.

Lake Batiscan is a beautiful body of water nine miles long, famous like Lake Moïse for its eight and nine pound trout. These lakes, like Des Passes, Travers, Trois Caribous and others in the same locality are leased to the Triton Club, which owns some of the finest trout waters in the world and has erected a \$10,000 club-house on its limits.

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
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QUEBEC, CANADA.

Lake Edward, one hundred and thirteen miles from Quebec, is the largest body of water between the St. Lawrence and Lake St. John. Its original and more appropriate name is Lac des Grandes Isles, for in its length of twenty miles are numerous islands, large and small, all beautifully wooded, and often rising to a considerable height out of the water. The shores of the lake are also luxuriously wooded to the very edge of the lake. Its waters are so delightfully pure, cold and clear, that not only is it a treat to drink them in the warmest weather, but upon clear days the reflection of its richly timbered shores and islands is mirrored in the surface as in a glass, and the angler may quite often distinguish distinctly the bottom of the lake at a depth of ten to twenty feet. In these deep pools, some of which are continually cooled by the upward bubbling of fresh-water springs, there love to linger in refreshing indolence those monster trout,—handsome red-bellied specimens of the true *salmo fontinalis*,—weighing often four to six pounds each, which have made this lake so famous. Good fly fishing may be had in the *Riviere aux Rats*, one of the lake's feeders that enters it from the West. Here, however, the trout are not nearly so large as in the body of the lake. In August and September two to four pound trout rise readily to the fly in the River Jeannotte, the outlet of Lake Edward, permission to fish which must be obtained from the Orleans Fishing Club of Quebec, the lessees of the rights. In the lake itself, on the contrary, the fishing is free to all patrons of the railway,—the Company leasing it for their benefit from the Provincial Government. There is an excellent hotel at the railway station, which is on the very edge of the lake, kept by Mr. Robert Rowley, where boats, camp outfits, and guides can always be obtained. Mr. Rowley also controls a chain of lakes near Lake Edward, where excellent fly fishing can be had.

Lake Kiskisink.—Cedar Lake, or more correctly Kiskisink, is the first stopping place for the train after leaving Lake Edward. It is 135 miles from Quebec. Here are the holiday headquarters of the Metabetchouan Fishing and Game Club, which counts in its membership quite a number of New England millionaires. These gentlemen have a handsome club-house alongside the railway station at Kiskisink, on the margin of the lake of that name,—a beautiful sheet of water nine miles long,—and also fish the famous Bostonnais River, the outlet of Kiskisink, where large speckled trout constantly rise to the angler's flies from early spring to the very close of the season at the end of September. In addition to these waters the club controls the fishing in the central portion of the Metabetchouan. The limits of the newly formed Bostonnais Club are South-west of Lake Kiskisink.

Metabetchouan River.—Twenty-eight miles of the upper portion of the Metabetchouan are leased by the Philadelphia Fishing and Game Club, of which Amos R. Little, Director of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is president, while the lower part of the same river for some fifteen or twenty miles, and excepting some ten miles from its mouth, is fished exclusively by the Amabalish Fish and Game Club, of Springfield, Mass. The club-house is some distance back from the railway, and is usually reached by driving from Chambord Junction. There is splendid fishing for ouananiche near the mouth of the Metabetchouan both in Spring and Summer.

Lac Gros Visons and Lake Bouchette are both seen from the train, and both are well worth seeing, specially Lake Bouchette, which is an exceedingly beautiful body of water, lying away in a partially cleared valley a little to the west of the railroad. The station at the lake is 160 miles from Quebec, and the club which enjoys the sport of fishing in these waters has one of the finest preserves upon the continent.

Lac des Commissaires is situated a few miles back from the railway on its west side. It is leased, with the adjacent waters, by the Nonantum Club, and trout of four and five pounds are frequently taken in it. The surplus waters of Lac des Commissaires flow into Lake Bouchette.

The Ouiatchouan River carries down the waters of Lake Bouchette into Lake St. John. The fishing in the river above the falls is leased to a fish and game club. Large trout are taken in it, and also, sometimes, in the pool at the foot of the falls. Just above the railway bridge that spans the mouth of the stream, in full view of the beautiful falls a mile away, and 236 feet in height, the waters of the river spread out into a majestic pool, in which the spring-time fishing for ouananiche or fresh-water salmon is at its very best from about the 20th of May to the 15th or 20th of June. In the "Ouananiche and its Canadian Environment," (Harper's) appears the following description of the spring fishing in the mouth of the Ouiatchouan: "Little fields of white scum or *brou* float round and round in this Ouiatchouan pool because of the existence of contrary currents. You have drawn your cast through one of these patches, and are, perhaps about lifting your flies from the surface of the water, when a violent strike tells you that a prompt responsive jerk will make fast to your hook one of the gamest of American game-fishes. Or, perhaps, he has securely hooked himself, and almost before you have ceased wondering at the length of line that is being run from off your reel, a bright, arched gleam of silver darts out of the water a hundred feet away from your canoe, as suddenly as an arrow shot from bow, and deliberately turns a somersault three or four feet up in the air. If you are a novice at the sport, or he has taken you unawares, you may never see him more. If he managed by his superior dexterity and cunning to get the slack of the line, he probably shook the hook from his mouth and is free. If, in your excitement,

you gave him the butt too quickly, you perhaps tore the hook out of his delicate mouth. Or, matching his agility and strength against the endurance of your casting-line, or the pliability of your trusty rod, he has made shipwreck alike of your tackle and your happiness. Sometimes his leaps are made in such rapid succession that you are fighting your fish alternately in air and water. At others, if he be a large fish, he goes down and sulks like a salmon from the sea. His different methods of defence would appear to indicate that he possesses the combined *finesse* of the salmon and the bass. When impaled upon the hook he has not infrequently been known, in the course of his prodigious leaps, to alight in the bottom of the angler's canoe." The description would also apply to the spring fishing for ouananiche in the mouth of the Metabetchouan river. In the month of August and first fortnight of September there is excellent ouananiche fishing below the falls of the Metabetchouan, a few miles from its mouth, and specially in the Island Pool, so admirably described by Lt-Col. Andrew Haggard, D.S.O., in his picturesque and amusing "Introduction" to "the Ouananiche and its Canadian Environment." The fish are taken here both with flies and by trolling in the fall of the year. In spring the best flies in the mouths of both the Ouiatchouan and the Metabetchouan are Jock Scot, Silver Doctor, Durham Ranger, Brown Hackle, Professor and Coachman, all on large hooks. The same flies will often kill in the waters of Lake St. John, specially near the Roberval shore. Roberval, on the west shore of Lake St. John, is the present northerly terminus of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway and is one hundred and ninety miles from Quebec.

Lake St. John is almost circular in shape, being some eighty-five miles in circumference. It is fed by a number of very large rivers, which Mr. Murray declares are well worthy of a volume to themselves, and most of which bear musical Indian

names, while all of them swarm with fish. There is, first of all, the Peribonca, over four hundred miles long; the Mistassini, or "River of the Big Rock," over three hundred miles in length and nearly two miles wide at its mouth; the Ashuapmouchouan, or "River where they Hunt the Moose," from two hundred and fifty to three hundred miles long, all flowing in from the north and north-west; the Ouiatchouan and Ouiatchouaniche, and the Metabetchouan, flowing from the south. The Hotel Roberval is a handsome building overlooking the lake, and close to both the steamboat landing and the hotel station of the railway. It has accommodation for three hundred guests, and is one of the most commodious as well as one of the most comfortable houses in Canada. It is supplied with billiard room, bowling alley, and a promenade, ball, and concert hall, and its dining hall measures seventy by thirty-five feet. The furnishings are all quite new and exceedingly handsome, and the house is supplied with hot and cold water and with electric light and bells throughout, even the grounds surrounding it being illuminated by electricity at night. Steamers leave the hotel as required, to carry tourists into the mouths of these rivers, and those who desire to ascend them in birch-bark canoes may find guides, canoes, camping outfits, supplies, fishing tackle, etc., at the Hotel Roberval, before starting. In May and June excellent ouananiche fishing may be had in the lake, immediately in front of the hotel. From about the end of June this fishing is good in the Grand Discharge, whither the steamer "Mistassini" crosses daily, from Hotel Roberval to the Island House, a hostelry built on an island of the Discharge, in the midst of the most magnificent scenery, specially for the accommodation of anglers and tourists. It is also well supplied with guides and canoes, is under the same management as the Hotel Roberval, and has accommodation for nearly a hundred guests. The "Mistassini" is a perfectly new, steel-framed boat, staunch and fleet, and

capable of accommodating four hundred passengers. It is admirably furnished and equipped with everything necessary for the comfort of passengers, and especially of that of the ladies. The steamers "Peribonca" and "Undine" are available for excursions to other parts of the lake. Almost close to the Roberval Hotel, the beautiful Oniatouaniche river dashes over its rocky bed into Lake St. John. Guests of the hotel often ascend this stream for a day or two, camping out at night, and returning loaded with handsome *Salmo fontinalis*. It is a model trout stream, and its headwaters are near to those of some of the magnificent lakes in the St. Maurice river district. Guides for this and other trips from the hotel, whether Indians, Canadians, or half-breeds, can be best obtained at Roberval if the intention be to journey up any of the northern or westerly tributaries of Lake St. John. In starting by way of the Grande Décharge, guides may be obtained after crossing the lake by steamer. In the rapid waters of this northern country, two guides are necessary for each canoe, and together with one "monsieur," his necessary baggage, tent, blankets, and provisions, make up all the load that it is safe for the canoe to carry. The guides supply the canoe, and charge for the use of it and for their own services \$2.50 per day, or \$1.25 each, and their board. If the hotel people supply the provisions and outfit, the latter including tents for both angler and guides, blankets, cooking utensils, etc., the angler is supposed to pay hotel rates for board in the woods. The guides do the cooking, and their board is charged at the rate of \$1 per day each. The angler selects what he likes from the hotel stores, which usually include flour, bread, butter, biscuits, tea, coffee, sugar, salt, condensed milk, fresh meat (if for a short trip), salt pork, canned meats, vegetables, soups, and fruits, pork and beans, cheese, potatoes, etc. As almost all the ouananiche waters within a radius of several days' journey from Lake St. John

are leased to Mr. H. J. Beemer, the proprietor of both the hotels at the lake, the hotel charges include of course the right to fish them. The angler may purchase his own supplies in Quebec or elsewhere and simply engage guides at Lake St. John, especially if he has his own camp outfit, tent, blankets, cooking-utensils, etc.; but it will usually be found more convenient to leave everything to the hotel people, though the angler should never forget to check over his supplies carefully, upon the eve of his departure, lest some indispensable articles, such as salt or matches, be found wanting in the woods, where it is impossible to obtain them. The guides invariably carry a small axe stuck into their sash or belt, and are most excellent woodsmen. It is wonderful with what rapidity they will cut tent-poles, pitch the tents, cut firewood, light the camp-fire, improvise pot-hooks and torch-holders, cook and serve the dinner, and cut and make up the fragrant bed of balsam boughs.

La Grande Decharge of Lake St. John.—Among the more accessible of the fishing waters in the Lake St. John district of Canada there are none that offer such varied attractions to the sportsman, be he hunter, angler, or canoeist, as those of the Grand Discharge. This tortuous channel is popularly, though incorrectly, known to most English-speaking people as “the Grand Discharge,” a corruption of “La Grande Décharge,” which it was called by the early French discoverers of the country. Three miles farther to the south, as you follow the easterly shore of Lake St. John, is reached “La Petite Décharge”—the two outlets of the great lake uniting to form the Saguenay River at the foot of Alma Island, some ten miles from Lake St. John. This island is shaped something like an elongated and inverted delta. It resembles an isosceles triangle, with its base turned towards Lake St. John and the sides enclosing its most acute angle pointing down the stream. At its base it is about three miles in width. Out in the lake itself and in the mouths of both the Great and Little Discharge,

for the distance of a mile or more before reaching the island of Alma, the water is thickly strewn with islands of various shapes and sizes, all exceedingly picturesque in appearance. Upon one of these is situated the Island House, to which the steamer Mistassini crosses daily from Roberval on the opposite side of the lake, some twenty-five miles distant. From the Island House, which is the centre of the Grand Discharge fishing-grounds, the descent of the rapids commences. For those who fish within a radius of two or three miles of the lake, the usual course is to descend the Grand Discharge, necessarily portaging around the first chute or falls, and then fighting the ouananiche in the many splendid pools below; those on the southerly shore of the pool and next the north side of Alma Island being the property of W. A. Griffiths, Esq., of Quebec, and all the others being free to guests of the hotel. Some of those who have not the time to descend to these pools, but return to Roberval by the same day's steamer that brought them to the Island House, enjoy good sport by trolling for the fresh-water salmon, as well as for pike, in the channels between the several islands at the head of the Discharge. Here, the dismal "river of death," as Bayard Taylor calls the lower Saguenay, draws the bright beginning of its early gladscene existence. To quote again from "The Ouananiche and its Canadian Environment": "What a contrast between the Stygian darkness of its latter end and the bright young life that springs into existence from the nature-enforced affinity and commingling upon the elevated bed of Lake St. John of its parent streams! As men and women love life rather than death, and the brightness and freshness of youth rather than the ever-present shadows upon the hither bank of the dark river, it is not strange that they should gladly turn from the death-like silence, albeit majesty and grandeur, of the lower Saguenay, wonderful and awe-inspiring though they be, to the union of its parent streams at Lake St. John, where all is

merry as a wedding-bell ; and to the prattling and the babbling of the new-born river as it issues from the bed of the lake, and hastens through a brief and tranquil infancy towards a lusty youth, there to gambol and leap in frolicsome display, choosing for itself a rough and rugged road, heedless of the rocks that it encounters on its way ; now basking in pleasure and sunlight, regardless of the coming night ; now flashing, dashing, crashing over precipitous declines, or gliding with thought-beguiling rapidity towards an inevitable fall. Nature is here all vocal with melody. She disports herself in various moods. She touches with her breath the chords of the æolian lyre that she has strung upon the branches of the plaintive pine, prattles in the language of the babbling brook, sings to the gentle swaying of the forest-trees, moans in the wandering wind o'er the surface of the lake, and roars in the not far-distant waterfall and in the rapidly approaching storm. She finds a voice in the clatter of the squirrel, in the drum of the partridge, and the bark of the fox. She has an innumerable variety of feathered choristers, and there is music in the splashing of the leaping fish at play, and in the rustled twigs and crashing branches that speak of the flight from the presence of his sovereign, man, of some frightened denizen of the woods. Such is the discharge of Lake St. John, and such the scenes experienced upon its shores or from many of the thousand islands with which it is studded. The largest of these is Alma Island, and is delta-shaped. It is three miles across where it faces towards the lake, and nine miles long. Between it and Lake St. John are several islands of varying size, and numerous others are scattered in the main channel of the discharge, which is upon its northerly side. This great, wild, island-dotted stream is locally known as the 'Grande Décharge,' meaning 'great discharge,' while the name 'Petite Décharge' is given to the smaller channel on the south side of Alma. The hundreds of different currents and rapids that dash about and between the

various islands of the Décharge give rise to innumerable pools, sometimes protected by points of the shore line or islands, from which they may be advantageously fished, at others expanding into lake-like dimensions, as in the case of those between the *grande chute* and Camp Scott. Even these may, in places, be advantageously fished from the rocks, and especially the splendid pools of Mr. W. A. Griffiths, on the south side of the Décharge. But many of the best fishing-places, both here and upon the opposite side, can be most successfully reached by means of a canoe. Nothing but a birch-bark or Peterboro canoe can be safely used in the rapid waters of the Grande Décharge, and both French-Canadian and Montagnais guides confine themselves exclusively to the use of the former. It is a thrilling sensation to shoot the rapids in these frail craft, and to feel that nothing but a sheet of birch-bark and the untutored skill of your dusky guides stand between you and eternity. But they are wonderfully clever, these guides, and it is a constant marvel to those who visit these waters for the first time to note the consummate tact and ability with which they navigate the most treacherous currents and violent rapids, sometimes cutting off with their paddles the top of an advancing wave, at others holding back the canoe in the hollow of a rapid until the moment is propitious for shooting out of it, or perhaps again, lifting it up sideways to the crest of a favorable roll of water. In many waters the angler has but one guide. At the Grande Décharge, and in the ascent of the various tributaries of Lake St. John, two are absolutely necessary. It would be certain death for one man to attempt to guide a loaded canoe in these heavy rapids; and, besides this, one man has almost all he can do to carry the canoe itself over the portages, while the other is required to convey provisions and baggage." When the ouananiche will not rise here, during the season, to the fly, they may almost always be lured by bait and a spoon. But with the latter, one is apt also, at any time, to hook the immense pike (*Esox lucius*)

with which Lake St. John abound, and which in the vicinity of the Island House are frequently taken from ten to twenty pounds in weight. In other parts of the lake, and in some of its tributaries, they have been caught up to fifty pounds. The ouananiche taken in the extreme upper waters of the Décharge do not usually afford the most desirable sport in the killing, even when taken upon the fly. The strongest fighters must be sought in the vicinity of heavier and swifter water, such as that to be found in the rapids and below the *grande chute*. This last is a heavy, perpendicular waterfall some fifteen to twenty feet high in the spring of the year, and reaching directly across the Grande Décharge, some two to three miles distant from the margin of Lake St. John. No matter upon which side the descent of the rapids be made, the *grande chute* must of course be portaged around, and so, except in low water, must a portion of the dangerous rapids above it. But from the rocks along the portage on the north shore good fly-fishing may often be had in a number of attractive pools among the rapids. For the June fishing, when the water is high and thickly colored, and the temperature somewhat low, nothing better can be offered the ouananiche than the large and gaudy salmon and trout flies recommended for early spring use in the bays at the mouths of the Ouiatchouan and Metabetchouan rivers. Under such circumstances the fish seem to take no notice of very small flies; not, at all events, in the very heavy water where the largest fish are generally first found, before they grow somewhat lazier and gradually go below—in the sense of farther down the stream—to seek the quiet contentment of the oily, scum-covered pools. Under both these conditions, until the weather grows quite hot and the water somewhat clear, fine, warm days, with plenty of sunshine, are the most suitable for the sport, and large flies the most likely to attract large fish. In fact, perhaps the larger the fly, the larger the fish, so long,

of course, as the former is not large enough to be absolutely refused. The Jock Scot, Silver Doctor, Green Drake, Grizzly King, Seth Green, Professor and Coachman, that are used in such large sizes for this earliest fishing, must be gradually reduced in size, even in the early part of July, as the water grows clearer and lower, and the temperature both of the air and of the water becomes higher. In the latter part of July, the ouananiche in the pools of the Grande Décharge has become an epicure. He wants the daintiest of flies, and wants them in small sizes, too. If two flies are used, the tail one may be a Silver Doctor or Jock Scot tied on a No. 8 hook. The dropper may be an equally small Professor, Queen of the Water, Reuben Wood, or Hare's Ear, or, better still, perhaps, a B. A. Scott or General Hooker.

The portage around the first chute is on the main land, north of the Discharge, a good easy footpath cut through the woods, about three-quarters of a mile in length. One guide belonging to each tourist picks up, as usual, and carries the birch-bark canoe over the portages on his shoulders, while the other takes the baggage and provisions. The canoes are replaced in the water at the foot of the portage in a calm, placid bay, but are soon paddled into the wild rapids below the chute, to hasten and facilitate their descent of the stream. For fifteen or twenty miles down the Grande Décharge the angler will usually find magnificent fishing for ouananiche. There are several magnificent pools around the shores of Isle Maligne and in the Gervais rapids.

The River des Aulnaies. — Some twenty-one miles below Lake St. John, it is possible, with the aid of guides, to follow up the River des Aulnaies by a canoe and portage route, from its mouth to the easterly inlet of Lake Tschotagama, which empties into the Grand Peribonca River, nearly fifty miles from its mouth at Lake St. John. Plenty of trout fishing can be had *en route*.

The Shipshaw River pours its waters into the Grand Discharge. By ascending this stream by an alternate canoe and portage route, known to most of the guides, Lake Tschotaganana may also be reached, and by a far longer and more difficult journey away into the great north-east, the tourist reaches Lake Pipmuakin, the source of one of the branches of the Bersimis, which empties into the St. Lawrence seventy miles below Tadoussac.

The Peribonca River.—The largest and wildest of the great tributaries of Lake St. John is the Grand Peribonca River, whose musical name in the Montagnais dialect signifies "the river with the sandy mouth." The Peribonca is from three to four hundred miles in length. It is rich in roaring cataracts and boiling rapids. It is famous for the monster ouananiche and trout that are found in its pools and upper lakes, and for the enormous pike that roam among its deep waters. Guides for the Peribonca can be obtained at the Roberval Hotel, and a steamer conveys canoes, anglers, guides and camping outfits across Lake St. John to the mouth of the river. Its rapids are most picturesque, and no less than ten large waterfalls are passed within its first fifty miles. It runs from a few hundred yards to two miles in width. From the upper waters of the Peribonca, by means of various portages, streams and lakes, the tourist may reach the headwaters of the Betsiamitz and descend that river to the St. Lawrence. This trip would occupy some three to four weeks, and would, perhaps, be more comfortably made by ascending the Betsiamitz and descending the Peribonca. The upper waters of both streams are described by the late Mr. W. A. Ashe, D.L.S., by Mr. A. P. Low, and by Mr. John Bignell, who all made this trip, as plentifully stocked with fish.

Lake Manouan is a large body of water several days journey up the Peribonca, and the headwaters of one of its

main streams. The lower lake, into which it empties, swarms with ouananiche of a very large size.

Lake Tschotagama is reached on the third day's journey from Lake St. John, and is about fifty miles up the Peribonca, less than a fourth of the distance to be travelled going to Lake Manouan. Tschotagama is nine miles long and one to three wide. It is almost entirely enclosed by lofty mountains, and is one of the most beautiful bodies of water that it is possible to imagine. At the foot of the mountains, near the outlet, there are sandy beaches, affording splendid camping grounds. As we advance towards the east the mountains are higher and rise abruptly out of the water, which in places is of very great depth. Lake Tschotagama is the home of giant ouananiche and monster pike and trout. A 49-lb. pike has been taken there, as well as eight-pound ouananiche and very heavy lake trout. All these fish take the phantom minnow, spoon or live bait with avidity, and the ouananiche often take the fly, but not so readily as in the more active waters of the Grande Décharge or Peribonca River.

The River Blanche feeds Lake Tschotagama at its east end, and contains numerous small trout. By way of it the angler reaches

Lac a l'Ours and **Lake Brochet**, good fishing waters, from which he may portage to the River Shipshaw, which empties into the Grande Décharge as already described. The trip to the Saguenay from Tschotagama, by way of the Shipshaw, though somewhat difficult, is quite picturesque. Tschotagama is left by ascending the River Blanche, which flows into it from the east. The stream, which contains small trout, is followed for about four miles. Then there are two short portages to Lac à l'Ours, which is two miles and a half long, and contains trout up to about half a pound in weight. A two to three mile portage leads to Lac à Brochet—quite a

familiar name in this north country, for those responsible for the nomenclature of these waters seem to have had a weakness for applying it to all lakes found to contain *brochet*, or pike. This particular Lac à Brochet contains both pike and trout, and is about three miles long. After a series of smaller lakes and shorter portages, the River Shipshaw is reached, a stream of about the same size as the Little Peribonca, containing trout up to two and three pounds. The river can only be descended in canoe for some eighteen miles, and there are falls to be portaged around almost as fine as those of the Peribonca.

Lac des Habitants.—This lake is reached by a portage of about a mile from Tschotagama. It is fairly full of trout, about a half pound in weight, that rise well to the fly, and it is very seldom fished. Lac des Habitants empties into the River des Aulnaies, where the stream is not much more than twenty feet wide. Lower down its width is increased to forty feet. It contains trout, and flows into the Saguenay, twenty-one miles below Lake St. John, by means of a fall seventy-feet high, and some thirty miles after receiving the waters of the Lac des Habitants. In the course of these thirty miles there are four rapids, two of which must be portaged.

River Aleck.—By ascending the River Aleck, which flows into the Peribonca twenty-nine miles from Lake St. John, the Little Peribonca may be reached, thirty-seven miles from its mouth, by a number of portages and by utilizing a portion of the River Pipham or Epipham. In the River Aleck are to be found trout in abundance of about a foot in length; while they have been taken here up to five pounds in weight, and ouananiche up to seven and one-half pounds. Three falls have to be portaged around in this river, one of which is forty feet in height.

The Little Peribonca River opens the way to a number of interesting round trips for canoes and campers,

and to very choice fishing-grounds for both ouananiche and trout. It is a quarter of a mile wide at its mouth, where it joins the Grand Peribonca some two miles from Lake St. John, and for its lower thirty-four or thirty-five miles it is never less than two hundred feet in width. There are ten portages to be made in that distance, but all are short with one exception, which is about a mile and a quarter in length. None of the others are more than a quarter of a mile, and most of them are only a few hundred feet each. The portages are rendered necessary by the existence of falls in the river, most of which are exceedingly picturesque. This is particularly true of the *chute blanche*, eleven miles up the stream. It is a handsome cataract, fifty feet high and shaped like a horseshoe. In the pools at the foot of these falls the ouananiche are generally in great abundance, and may be often seen leaping from ledge to ledge of the falls in their endeavour to ascend the river. They may also be found in a lake two days' journey up the stream. The last and longest of the ten portages already referred to is twenty-two miles up the river, and above it there are three or four miles of comparatively smooth water. Then follow eight miles of frightfully strong current, up which the canoes must be poled to the discharge of the lake. This is a very pretty body of water, surrounded by high mountains, and is three miles long by one wide. Ouananiche are usually found in it at the upper end of its east side. Trout up to two or three pounds in weight are often taken at the foot of the various falls of the Little Peribonca, but they cannot be called plentiful, and in summer they must be sought in spring holes. A short portage may be made from the lake already described to

Lake Epiphani.—From this lake the return to Lake St. John may be made by way of the Epiphani River, or a more extensive tour can be had by continuing through a number of lakes into the Rivière des Aigles, and thence by way of the River Aleck into the Peribonca. Lake Epiphani is three miles

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long, and its outlet of three-quarters of a mile in length runs south into Little Lake Epiphani. Both lakes contain trout in great abundance.

The River Epiphani, after leaving Little Lake Epiphani, empties, after a course of eighteen miles, into the Aleck, six miles from its junction with the Peribonca. But by continuing east from Little Lake Epiphani, instead of descending the river, four lakes may be crossed, of which the largest, Lake Long, is two miles in length, with a portage of about a third of a mile from one to the other. At the end of the third day from Lake St. John by this route, the angler reaches

Riviere and Lac des Aigles.—This lake is noted for its trout. In its cool, deep waters the namaycush, or lake trout, have been taken up to thirty pounds in weight. Its *fontinalis* are also large, and the fishing for them in its discharge particularly good. Many of them weigh from three to four pounds each. The pickerel or doré rise freely here to the fly and are often seven and eight pounds each. The outlet to this lake, known as the Rivière des Aigles, empties into the Aleck fifteen miles from its union with the Peribonca. The distance from Lac des Aigles to the mouth of the Peribonca can easily be covered in a day and a half.

The Mistassini River flows into Lake St. John a few miles west of the Peribonca, and like it is an enormous stream with many beautiful rapids and waterfalls. One of the most frequented camping sites and fishing-grounds of late years to the north of Lake St. John, largely, no doubt, on account of its accessibility, is at the fifth falls of the Mistassini. It may be reached in a day's journey up the river from Roberval. The steamer *Le Colon* ascends the Mistassini twice a week, leaving Roberval early in the morning, crossing Lake St. John, some fifteen miles, to the mouth of the river, which is

nearly two miles wide, and ascending the stream nearly twenty miles to the mouth of the *Riviere au Foin*, or Mistassibi, near the foot of the Mistassini's first falls. From the foot of the first to the foot of the fifth falls of the Mistassini there are only four portages. None of them are long, and two or three of them are only a couple of minutes' walk each. The distance from the first to the fifth falls—which is easily covered in about two hours—is not more than five miles, and the longest water stretch is about two miles. An immense body of water, especially in the spring of the year, hurls itself over the precipice at the Fifth Falls in a large fleecy mass, like that at Montmorenci or the Ouatichouan, by a sheer fall, here of some twenty-five to thirty feet in height. This main fall is some two to three hundred yards in length. Its constant roar may be heard for miles around, and its spray is continually ascending to nearly half its height. The lesser falls, on the north side of the island, throw a very much smaller volume of water than the other, and are not quite twenty feet in height. In part they are broken in two, forming a natural fishway or ladder, by means of which, and by which alone, the ouananiche continue their ascent of the river. Some two-thirds of the distance up this lesser fall—say twelve feet from its base and six from the brink—is a fairly deep cavity in the rock, forming a miniature pond twenty to thirty feet in length by ten in width, into which the ouananiche may often be seen to leap from the stream, sometimes after repeated failures, and from which they may be seen ascending into the stream above. Here, as well as below the Falls, the ouananiche often rise freely to the fly.

The Mistassibi is a handsome stream three to four hundred feet wide. Very good ouananiche fishing may often be had at the foot of its third falls. The mouth of this pretty river, where the steamer moors, is, as already mentioned, very near to the first falls of the Mistassini. Here, also, the ouan-

aniche frequently halt to feed on their way up the river, and at times good catches have been made.

Rivière aux Rats.—Between the second and third falls of the Mistassini there are mingled with its waters those of the Rivière aux Rats. This is a rapid stream twenty-five miles in length, the outlet of Lac aux Rats—a large, long, narrow lake, which, though seldom, if ever, visited by anglers, contains very large specimens of the dark-colored ouananiche, similar to those found in Lac à Jim and Tschotagama, and known to the Indians as *ouchachoumac* or salmon. The journey from the mouth of the Rivière aux Rats to the lake occupies two days.

The Ashuapmouchouan, one of the three largest feeders of Lake St. John, is a magnificent stream, over two hundred and fifty miles long, containing a number of lofty waterfalls and several long stretches of exceedingly heavy rapids. These rapids are difficult to navigate. There are some good fishing-places in the river, notably at the Salmon River Falls, a very pretty chute, extending quite across the river, in the parish of St. Félicien, a few hours' drive only from Roberval. Here, in the latter part of the summer season, the ouananiche may often be found at the foot of the falls, apparently resting to recover their strength before attempting to surmount the obstacles that stand in the way of their ascent to their spawning-beds. It is more often, perhaps, to reach Lac à Jim and other favorite fishing waters that anglers ascend this difficult stream than to fish its own pools. A couple of days' time in ascending the river may be saved, and four portages avoided, by driving as far as the head of Portage à l'Ours, where there is a bad "carry" for a mile and a half. After a series of rapids that must be poled up, and two more portages, the canoe glides easily over *la grande eau morte*—a long stretch of dead water forming a lake from half a mile to a mile wide. On the

right bank of the river, at the head of this lake, is the portage to Lac à Jim. This portage is usually reached on the third day after leaving Lake St. John. For twenty miles above are a long series of rapids known as the Pemonka Rapids, exceedingly heavy, and running at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. In some places the guides have so much difficulty in finding the bottom with their poles that they call them the *pas de fonds*, or bottomless rapids. Near their head the *Riviere a l'Outre*, or Otter River, falls into the stream on its right side. By ascending this tributary for a mile and a half a fall of thirty feet is reached, at the foot of which very good trout-fishing may be had. Higher up the river, at a distance of about five days' journey from Lake St. John, are the Grosse Chaudière Falls, or rather succession of falls, varying in length from ten to thirty feet each. At the foot of these is a splendid pool for ouananiche, out of which some very large specimens of fish have been taken.

Lac a Jim.—A very popular trip with American anglers is that to Lac à Jim by way of the Ashuapmouchouan, returning by the Mistassini. The Ashuapmouchouan is left for the portage route to Lac à Jim, which runs through a chain of small lakes and intervening country. Lac à Jim is reached on the second afternoon after leaving the Ashuapmouchouan. If the camp, at the end of the first day's journey, be pitched at the Lac aux Brochets, the angler may enjoy splendid trolling. The lake, which is irregular in shape and some mile and a half long, and very weedy, fairly teems with pike. A portage across a hill and a tedious journey along six miles of a narrow river, little more than a creek overhung with bushes, conducts to another portage through a *brule* of about an hour, measured by the time that is required to get over it. Lac à Jim is a handsome body of water seven to eight miles long, which takes its name from the site, still visible, of the former camp of Jim Raphael, an old-time Indian hunter. Its

waters teem with fish of various kinds. Its ouananiche are so large and dark that the Indians call them ouchachounac, or salmon. Seldom, if ever, do they with readiness take the artificial fly in these waters. But the sport to be had by trolling is of a very high order. And it is not confined to ouananiche either, for large brook trout, and larger lake trout, as well as monster pike, frequent its waters. Doré are there too, and often seize the angler's troll. Lac à Jim empties into the Mistassini by way of

The Wassiemska River.—This is a heavy, rough, violent stream, whose rapids will bear comparison with those of the large main tributaries of Lake St. John. The run down this river in bark canoe is a very exciting experience. The Mistassini River is reached close to its tenth fall, and a few hours suffice to run the remaining rapids and portage the intervening falls until the camp at the Fifth Falls is come to. The entire round trip can be comfortably made in nine or ten days.

Lake Mistassini.—This great inland sea is situated some three hundred miles by canoe and portage routes to the north-east of Lake St. John. Nothing can be more adventurous for those desiring a five to six weeks' trip in this wild northern country than a visit to the great lake, and the journey can be considerably extended by returning by James's Bay, or by ascending to Mistassini by some other route than that usually followed *via* the Ashuapmouchouan River. It may be reached by way of either the Mistassini or Peribonca River. The Ashuapmouchouan route is the shortest. It may be left at the mouth of the Chigobiche, which must be ascended to LAKE CHIGOBICHE, — a fine body of water, thirty miles long. The river swarms with pike and pickerel. A short portage from Lake Chigobiche leads to the river de la Côte Croche, which empties into Lake Ashuapmouchouan, the headwaters of the river of

that name. Another portage leads to the NICAUBAU RIVER, the heavy rapids of which have to be ascended in order to reach first little and then great LAKE NICAUBAU. Thence to the height of land are various small portages and short canoe routes. LAKE OBATAGOOMAN is reached soon after passing the height of land, and other large lakes intervene between it and Mistassini. Whitefish are plentiful in nearly all the waters beyond the height of land, trout are found in most of the smaller streams *en route*, and pike and doré, or pickerel, abound everywhere. The descent from Mistassini to Lake St. John can be made in about a week, over fifty miles of rapids being frequently run in a single day. It is generally made by a different route to the ascent, the simplest being that by the Chef (or chief) branch of the Ashuapmouchouan, which is reached on the second day after leaving Lake Mistassini. An entirely different and much longer return trip can be had by descending the Rupert River—the outlet of Lake Mistassini—to James's Bay, which will occupy about two weeks. Another week will enable the tourist to cross the bottom of the bay to Moose Factory, whence he can ascend the Moose River in a fortnight to Dog Lake at the height of land, and thence return to civilization by the Canadian Pacific Railway. Mr. Low has surveyed Lake Mistassini, reporting it to be a hundred miles or thereabouts in length, with an average width of twelve miles. In one place a sounding gave a depth of three hundred and seventy-four feet. Like all the neighbouring large lakes, the waters of the Mistassini are full of fish. The principal varieties are lake trout, river trout, whitefish, pike, pickerel, and sucker, all of large size and fine quality. Excellent sport can therefore be had there with either spoon or minnow.

Bersimis, or Betsiamitz River.—A very elaborate trip may be made by ascending the Betsiamitz River from the north shore of the Lower St. Lawrence to Lake Pimpua-kin, a distance of one hundred and thirty-five miles, and

thence reaching Lake Mistassini by utilizing a number of water stretches of the Peribonca system. Or the latter part of this journey may be curtailed by omitting that portion of it between the valley of the Peribonca and Lake Mistassini and descending the Shipshaw River to the Saguenay, or the Peribonca to Lake St. John. Mr. Low reached Mistassini by way of Betsiamitz and Lake Pipmuakin in 1884, and made an interesting report of his exploration to the Geological Survey of Canada, in whose proceedings it is published. The lower part of the Betsiamitz River is half a mile to a mile across, and both its waters and those of Lake Pipmuakin are well stocked with fish, the principal kinds being lake and river trout, whitefish, pike, and carp. and, below the first fall of the river, salmon and sea trout. There is one very long and bad portage on the way up to the lake, where everything has to be carried over a mountain a thousand feet high.

Lake Pipmuakin is very irregular in shape, being full of deep bays, and has an area of over one hundred square miles. There are two known routes from it to the waters of the Peribonca: the one to the north *via* the farther ascent of the Betsiamitz, leading direct to Lake Manouan at the head of the principal branch of the Peribonca, by way of Lake Manounais; the other is by the Pipmuakin River, a feeder of the lake, which is ascended for twelve miles, and is then distant but five miles from a small lake called Otashoao, which discharges by a little river two miles long into the Manouan branch of the Peribonca. Thence the ascent is made to Lake Manouan, noted for its irregular shape and the superior quality of its ouananiche and other fish. From the lake there is a portage and canoe route to the main branch of the Peribonca, half a mile below LAKE ONISTAGAN. Here the river is two to three hundred yards in width, and must be ascended through Onistagan and for some miles farther, until a western tributary is reached, the ascent of which shortens the

portage and canoe route through a number of small lakes and intervening country, leading to Lake Temiscamie, whose outlet flows into Lake Mistassinis, or Little Mistassini, which in its turn empties its surplus waters into Great Lake Mistassini, over a water-fall twenty feet high.

Lake Chibougamou is a large body of water north of the height of land between the waters of the Ashuapmouchouan and Chigobiche on the one hand, and those flowing into James's Bay. Its discharge is reached from the height of land by a nameless river leading through several large and beautiful lakes unknown to geography, one of which is thirty-two miles in length. There are no speckled trout in these waters, but they are well stocked with sturgeon, pike, pickerel, whitefish, grey trout, etc.

Lac aux Écorces, La Belle Rivière and **Lake Kenogami** are south-east of Lake St. John. A very pretty ten to twelve days' angling trip may be had by ascending the Metabetchouan river to some thirty miles above Kiskisink, thence by way of Lac aux Écorces into La Belle Rivière, which is descended to its mouth at Lake St. John. Both the river and the Lac de la Belle Rivière, as well as lake and river aux Écorces, contain large quantities of beautiful trout, that here attain to very large size, some having been taken on the fly exceeding seven pounds in weight. In Lake Kenogami they have been taken over eight pounds in weight.

The Portneuf River drains the lower part of the country between the Quebec and St. Maurice districts. The station of Portneuf, thirty miles from the city of Quebec, is a promising objective point. A drive from there about fifteen miles up the river will bring one to excellent fishing in the river above and below the falls. In an afternoon and evening a well-known angler of Montreal killed sixteen dozen trout, and they were a handsome lot of fish. Two pounds and a half

were reached by several, and the smallest was over half a pound, the majority ranging between the latter weight and a pound and a quarter. In was in July (the best month on that water), and wherever a little stream poured its icy current into the river the fish were in great numbers, and rose so eagerly that, in his own words, "the water fairly boiled with trout at every cast."

ST. MAURICE DISTRICT.

The whole country drained by the St. Maurice river and its tributaries is thickly dotted with lakes connected by a net work of streams, so that with very little intervening portaging, almost the whole country may be traversed by the aid of a birch-bark canoe. On the east, this territory adjoins that of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway, from which portions of it may easily be reached. A portage route leads from Lake Edward into a part of this country, and another portion is traversed by the Lower Laurentian Railway, which branches off from the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway at Rivière à Pierre. St. Thècle station, on this railway, is only a few miles from

Lake Masketsy, which is full of magnificent large trout, up to four and five pounds. It is controlled by a club of Three Rivers fishermen.

The St. Maurice River, which gives its name to all this territory, is one of the largest tributaries of the St. Lawrence, being over four hundred miles long. It flows into the Lawrence at Three Rivers, which is reached by the Canadian Pacific Railway and by steamers of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company. In common with all its tributaries, it abounds in all kinds of coarse fish, most of the smaller streams and lakes in the territory drained by it being stocked with the

largest and gamest of speckled trout. Its principal tributaries are the Shawenegan, Matawin, Rat, Vermillion, Flamand, Ribbon and Manouan from the west, and Mekinak, Petite and Grande Bostonnais, Croche, Tranche and Windigo from the east. From Three Rivers a railway (the Piles Branch of the C. P. R.), with several trains a day each way, runs northerly to Grand Piles. The St. Maurice is navigable thence to La Tuque, seventy-five miles further into the interior, and there is a regular line of steamboats running between these points. Good guides can be procured at Grand Piles for \$1.25 to \$1.50 and board per day, and canoes for 75 cents to \$1.00 per day. It is possible to get by way of the St. Maurice river and tributaries to Lake St. John by three different routes: by Little Bostonnais River, by Big Bostonnais River and La Croche River, and then from lake to lake. Two days and a half are occupied in making the portages, but there is no river emptying directly into Lake St. John from this direction. Fishing is good all the way across. Bazile Larivée, of Grand Piles, is a well posted guide on the whole of the St. Maurice district, and can recommend others. From the Grand Piles as a centre there are any number of good angling resorts to be reached. Via this place, or by ascending the St. Maurice river in a steamer, the members of the famous Laurentian and Shawenegan Fishing Clubs reach their limits. They own magnificent series of lakes, where brook trout are often taken up to five and six pounds in weight. It is impossible to mention the names of even a tithe of the fishing grounds that may be reached from the Grand Piles, but the guides there may be depended upon to recommend the best.

The Mattawin flows into the St. Maurice from the west, some twenty-five miles north of the Piles. It is easily ascended by canoes, and some of its tributary streams contain large quantities of fish. In the angle formed by the junction of the St. Maurice and the Mattawin, an explorer, in 1885, made out a list of seventy-one lakes, all of which teemed with fish.

Lake Pizagouke, which is one of the group of lakes leased to the Shawenegan Club, deserves special mention. It is eight miles long. Under control of the same club are **CROSS LAKE**, **LAC ROND**, about a mile in diameter; the **GREAT SHAWENEGAN**, four miles long; the **SMALL LAKE**, three-quarters of a mile; **LAKE BRODEUR**, two miles and a half or three miles; **LAKE CARIBOU**, three miles and over; **LAC-AUX-ILES**, two miles long, connects with **LAKE CARIBOU** by a natural canal; **LAC CROCHE**, a little over a mile; **LAKE GAUTHIER**, of slight extent; **LAKE ANTIKAIKAMAK**, commonly called **YAGAMAK**, three miles long, contains pike, doré, grey trout, perch and chub. Pike and doré have been caught weighing from one to eight and a half pounds. Almost all these lakes contain brook trout, and are a fair sample of what the neighbouring unleased lakes are like, so far as they have been tried.

Lacs a la Peche, leased to the Laurentian Club. There are two lakes of this name, two and three miles in length respectively, full of trout weighing from three to five pounds. Then there are **CLEAR** and **FRENCH LAKES**, very pretty little sheets about two-thirds of a mile in diameter, teeming with trout. These lakes are situated a few miles from the Piles railway station.

Lac Fou,—Another group of lakes in the St. Maurice district, about eighteen in number, is named after the central and largest one, **LAC FOU**. This lake is about four miles long and of irregular shape; it is remarkable for its deep bays, which suddenly open before one and cause agreeable surprises. Quantities of trout exist in this lake, some of which are from one to two pounds in weight.

Lacs des Cinq discharge their waters into the Mattawin, about five miles before it empties into the St. Maurice. In this group there are seventeen lakes.

The Shawenegan River, which flows into the St. Maurice, not very far from the famous Shawenegan Falls, reached by stage from Lac à la Tortue (Turtle Lake) or Three Rivers, usually furnishes heavy strings of trout as handsome and gamy as can be taken anywhere, and big ones are fairly plentiful. The Shawenegan House will be found a comfortable, well-managed hotel, where no effort is spared to oblige visitors or insure their finding good sport.

Saccacom is the name of a large lake in this district containing splendid trout, which is fished by guides in the vicinity owning riparian rights on its shores, and those who employ them, though it is otherwise included in the limit leased to the St. Bernard Club. It is reached by a drive of twenty-four miles from Louiseville, on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

St. Barthelemi is another station on the C. P. R. in this district, whence by driving fifteen miles to the north, good fishing waters will be found.

Mastigouche Lakes—The celebrated Mastigouche chain of lakes is reached by stage from St. Gabriel, the terminus of the Joliette branch of the C. P. R., and distant from Montreal seventy-eight miles. The headquarters for anglers is the Mastigouche House, a well-managed stopping place.

The Richelieu River flows into the St. Lawrence from the south forty-five miles above Three Rivers, and is the outlet of Lake Champlain. There is good fishing in almost its entire length, especially for black bass, pickerel, pike, perch and chub. Guides can be had at Lacolle and in St. Johns, which is reached by both C. P. R. and G. T. R., on application to Ed. Arpin, at \$1.50 per day. Skiffs and canoes cost \$1.00 per day. In Chambly Basin, ten miles lower down the stream, and again at Belœil, where the G. T. R. bridge crosses the river, similar fishing can be had. In the St. Lawrence off Sorel, at the mouth of the river, good fishing for bass, doré,

perch, pike, etc., may be had in the Chenal du Moine, five miles distant, at Ile de Grâces, in Baie St. François, Baie de la Vallière, off Pointe à Mecco, Ile du Moine, etc. Guides from Sorel charge \$1.00 per day.

ROUND ABOUT MONTREAL.

There is angling for many kinds of coarse fish and for some good game fish too at the very doors of Montreal. In the River St. Lawrence, in front of the city, as well as in the Back River on the other side of the island, and both above and below the Lachine Rapids, are to be found bass, whitefish, maskinongé, doré, pike, and many varieties of the finny inhabitants of the waters of no importance to anglers.

Ste. Anne de Bellevue, at the junction of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers, twenty-one miles by Grand Trunk Railway from Montreal, is a favorite resort for anglers.

Vaudreuil is a short distance beyond Ste. Anne on the G. T. R., about an hour's ride from Montreal, and there is good angling all around it. Many other good fishing resorts intervene between Vaudreuil and Montreal, and elsewhere in the vicinity of the city. Special mention may be made of St. Lambert, of Longueuil, of the neighbourhood of the Victoria Bridge, of Nuns' Island, of Sault-au-Récollet, Ste. Rose, Châteauguay, Lachine and Pointe Claire. The fish to be caught and the methods of catching them are about the same in all these localities, though in some seasons certain resorts are much better than in others. The neighbourhood of the junction of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers is usually the most successful locality. Pike and doré frequent all the waters mentioned and may be caught by trolling with a spoon or minnow. The doré run, here, from one to ten pounds in weight, maskinongé run to an enormous size, and one

taken in the Ottawa near Rigaud, above Ste. Anne's, some time ago, weighed sixty-two pounds. A gudgeon or a spoon is the favorite bait, and a salmon reel and seventy-five yards of line is almost a necessity when angling for these fish. Some specimens have been known to give a two hours' battle. Whitefish are frequently taken in these waters. They are most successfully fished for in oily looking water where two currents meet, and from an anchored boat. They take usually a white and grey or white and yellow fly of rather small size, and often seize grasshoppers with avidity. Black bass, though scarcer in these waters than formerly, occasionally rise to the fly up to about the 10th July. For about a month thereafter they are generally taken by trolling with either a spoon or a small gudgeon. Like the whitefish they are seldom taken in these wide waters when a north or north-east wind is blowing. Perch are also plentiful in the vicinity of Vaudreuil, and take both minnows and worms freely. The hotels in Vaudreuil, where all necessary information can be had, charge from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per day.

Lake St. Louis.—This lake abounds with black bass, doré and maskinongé. Guides can be had at Lachine for \$2.00 per day with use of boat, and the best baits are live minnows, spoons and phantom minnows. Lachine is reached by both the C. P. R. and G. T. R. Off Beauharnois, on this lake, there is good fishing at the islands two miles distant, at Bisson point, three miles, and at Châteauguay. Guides can be found at Beauharnois. Pickerel and pike are most abundant, but bass, perch and maskinongé may also be had. Pointe Claire, fifteen miles above Montreal, is opposite the middle of Lake St. Louis. Perch are most plentiful, but bass, pickerel and pike are also taken. Boats are about \$1.00 per day, guides \$2.00, hotel \$1.00.

Lake St. Francis—This is a large lake expansion of the St. Lawrence, twelve miles above Lake St. Louis. It is

twenty-eight miles long, over two miles broad, and about thirty-five miles above Montreal. Valleyfield, on the south shore of its lower end, offers some of the best fishing to be had on the St. Lawrence. Black bass and doré are most plentiful. Baits are minnows and grasshoppers. Guide and boat costs \$2.00 per day. Hotels \$1.00 to \$1.50. Côteau Junction, on the north shore, almost opposite to Valleyfield, also offers good fishing for bass, maskinongé and doré. Guides cost \$2.50 per day and boats \$1.00. It is reached by G. T. R., as also is Rivière Beaudette, a few miles higher up the stream, where pike, perch, pickerel, black bass, maskinongé and sturgeon abound. The best fishing here is in the spring and fall.

Trout Lakes.—Anglers from Montreal in search of trout generally find good sport near St. Jérôme, and on the small lakes and their feeders within seven or eight miles of New Glasgow, these points being but a short run from Montreal by Canadian Pacific Railway. Half and three-quarter pound trout are good fish in these waters, and, while much larger ones are but seldom taken, there are plenty of the size mentioned. Ste. Agathe is the name of a station in the same neighbourhood, but about sixty miles from Montreal, in the centre of a group of most picturesque lakes in which there is good fishing, the trout, however, being of moderate size; St. Jovite is the centre of numerous fishing waters, and fifteen miles further north, at the terminus of the branch railway, is Labelle, near which excellent sport may be obtained. In this Laurentian range are countless streams, lakes and lakelets, in some of which few lines have yet been cast, but their proximity to Montreal and easy accessibility are attracting anglers in yearly increasing numbers. For many years to come, however, they will rank amongst the best fishing waters of the continent, and ideal camping grounds are to be found upon their banks,

THE OTTAWA DISTRICT.

In the immense number of its lakes and rivers and the abundance of fish which they contain, the district of Ottawa in the Province of Quebec almost equals that of the famous Lake St. John. The Ottawa river, from its source at Lake Capemechigama, only 32 miles south of the height of land between the St. Lawrence waters and those flowing into Hudson Bay, is 780 miles long to its mouth at the lower end of the island of Montreal. From Lake Exhwham, from which one of its branches takes its origin, the river is over 800 miles to its mouth. This river and its tributary waters drain an area of no less than 60,180 square miles, of which 40,324, or a territory double that of Nova Scotia, is in the Province of Quebec. The Ottawa is almost as long as the Rhine but has three times its volume of water. From its headwaters it is possible to pass by comparatively short portages into almost any of the great northern rivers of the Province of Quebec. Thus the headwaters of the Ashuapmouchouan, the great feeder of Lake St. John, are not more than 50 miles from those of the Ottawa. It is only 35 miles from the headwaters of the Ottawa to those of the Gatineau, one of its principal tributaries, and from the latter to the source of the St. Maurice the distance is only 16 miles. Generally speaking there are intervening lakes which enable the crossings to be made almost entirely by water. The entire country north of the Ottawa is one of lakes. In a zone 60 miles broad and 250 miles long, stretching through the interior of the country, from Lake Temiscamingue to Lake Spain in Berthier county are the following amongst other great bodies of water: Lake Keepawa, Grand Lac, Lake Victoria and Lake Kekabonga

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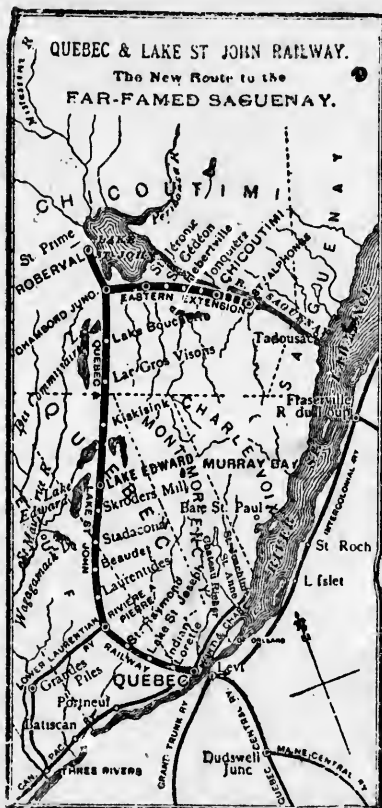
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canoes can be had at the terminus by applying to the Hudson's Bay Co., Mattawa, as also excellent guides. In summer two steamers ply on Lake Kippewa, and canoes are abundant. The lake is fifty miles long by five to six broad. Closely connected with it are a group of smaller waters, their combined area with that of Kippewa exceeding 1,400 square miles. They all swarm with fish, and discharge their surplus waters by the KIPPEWA RIVER.

Grand Lac, at the head of the Du Moine River, is over thirty miles long.

The Du Moine River has a length of 130 miles.

Lake Kekabonga is one of the largest lakes of the region, and together with lakes Waskeka and Aux Ecorces, by which names its northern and southern extremities are known, it has a length of 30 miles and a breadth of three to four.

The Mississippi River and Lakes.—Carleton Junction, on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, 146 miles from Montreal, 26 miles from Ottawa, and 225 miles from Toronto, is the station for these waters. At the junction are a couple of good hotels, and a five minutes' walk will take you to the town of Carleton Place. Board! at either point will cost about \$1 per day, and men and boats can be secured at the usual rates on the spot. The Mississippi River runs through the town, and it is a rapid stream, foaming and boiling over rocky ledges and big boulders, with many deep, quiet pools and eddies, in the shadows of which lurk plenty of black and rock bass. The river is easily fished and heavy black fellows can be taken from it, and rock bass unlimited; but a better point is the first enlargement of the winding river known as Mississippi Lake. This lake is three miles from Carleton Place, and affords excellent sport, large black bass being readily hooked. Fair-sized pike are plentiful, hunge are

scarce, but rock bass may be taken by the dozen almost anywhere. In the fast current of the river, spoons, artificial minnows, etc., are good, but the most deadly bait is either minnow or crayfish, and flies might prove useful. A couple of miles above Mississippi Lake is another and smaller lake, which is, perhaps, the best of the waters. On either of them trolling with an ordinary spoon, or still-fishing with worms, will answer admirably. Particulars about the most promising reaches can be obtained at Carleton Place.

Lac des Chats.—Arnprior, a station bordering upon this lake, is 23 miles above Carleton Junction. Upon the shores of the lake are many attractive spots for a camp; but the best of all, and the one most frequented by camping and picnic parties, is at the beautiful *Chats Rapids*, where fine sport can be had with the bass, and a week or so be pleasantly spent under canvas. Boats, guides and bait can be secured at Arnprior, and board there will cost \$1.00 per day, with guide and boats about the same. The most reliable baits are live minnows and worms. Trolling with spoons is also a sure method, and other artificial lures ought to do good service.

The Madawaska River.—Up the Madawaska River the fishing is excellent. Experienced guides can be secured at Arnprior, Calabogie or Madawaska station for from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day, and there is no trouble in getting canoes. The better point to start from going up this river is Calabogie or Madawaska station. The river is over 240 miles long.

Allumette Lake.—This expansion of the Ottawa River is some seventy-eight miles above Carleton Junction, and a good objective point for anglers is Pembroke, situated both upon its banks and on the line of railway. The town offers good hotel accommodation at prices varying from \$1.00 a day up. There are plenty of boats and carriages to be hired at a moderate outlay, and it is the centre of one of the very best

trout regions in America. There are also several places within easy reach where capital black bass fishing is the rule. The entire country hereabouts is intersected with many streams of various sizes, all plentifully stocked with trout, the size of the fish varying in proportion to the volume of water where they are found. A detailed list of them would be useless, as the angler cannot go astray. On the Quebec side of the Ottawa River, the Laurentian range of mountains forms the bank, and every stream, which courses down their slopes (and their name is legion), is stocked with trout. On the Ontario side, and within a few miles of Pembroke, are half a dozen waters which afford first-rate fishing. Within six miles are three good waters, in any of which an average angler can take from thirty to forty good fish in a day.

Chichester Lakes. — Within twenty-five miles of the town, and out in Chichester township are a great many lakes in which large catches can be made. Of these fish too much cannot be said; they are the gamest of the game, and a marked peculiarity about them is their uniformity in size. Among a whole day's catch three-fourths of the fish would weigh a pound apiece, very few running below that weight, and few or none exceeding a pound and a half. Fifteen miles below the town are the Poquette Rapids, than which there is no finer spot for camping. To reach this water necessitates a pleasant drive, but the fishing is of the best. A particularly good lake, distant from Pembroke twenty miles, can be reached by steamer, and also the mouth of Deep River, both of these waters furnishing good sport. Another lake is situated upon a small mountain, within easy driving distance, and from it splendid trout can be taken in good numbers, the fish running from one to two and a half pounds. It is a rare occurrence to take a fish weighing less than a pound in the lake, and you will not find a better place to wet a line.

Ouiseau Creek, upon the Quebec side of the river, deserves more than a passing notice. The fishing is particularly good, the catch weighing from a quarter of a pound each up to a pound and a half. In order to fish this creek properly, the angler must go prepared to wade, and the water will be found clear of obstructions and the bottom safe, with no treacherous spots to entrap the feet. Between Pembroke and the town of Mattawa, ninety-four miles distant, are dozens of streams, all well stocked with trout, and several of them being also excellent for bass, especially at Petewawa, eleven miles from Pembroke, and also at Chalk River, nine miles farther along the line. Inside of this limit several very good trout streams are crossed by the track.

Bissett's Creek.—One of the best creeks in the district is Bissett's, crossed by the Canadian Pacific line, and distant from Pembroke sixty miles. It is wide and open, with safe bottom all the way across for wading; and some of the handsomest trout ever hooked in this entire section of country have been killed on this water. The fish are not phenomenally large, but as a general thing they run very evenly in size, the average being from ten to twelve inches in length. Good sport can be enjoyed here. Half an hour's run from Bissett's is Deux Rivières, or Two Rivers station, another good place for trout fishing.

Caughwana Lake, eighteen miles from Deux Rivières, is an excellent spot for moose and bear, and trout weighing from two to three pounds abound in its waters. By writing to Mr. S. Richardson, Western Hotel, Deux Rivières, some days in advance, teams, canoes and guides can be secured at reasonable rates. Near here is Algonquin Park, a great forest and game reservation established by the Ontario Government.

The Gatineau, one of the most important of the tributaries of the Ottawa, flows into it almost opposite Ottawa city.

It is nearly 400 miles long, and the country drained by it is thickly bespangled with lakes of all kinds and sizes, containing all sorts of fish to be found in this region, and connected by beautiful streams. Splendid trolling is to be had in the Gatineau and many of the lakes that discharge into it, and in others of its tributary waters there is to be had as fine fly-fishing as any to be found in this part of the world. Some of the trout and bass in these waters are of very large size, while specimens of their whitefish weigh as high as thirteen pounds. The Gatineau Valley Railway, which follows the course of the river from which it takes its name, for many miles up from near its mouth at Hull, is pre-eminently a road for anglers. It carries them into the heart of a sportman's paradise. The officials can advise fishermen where to obtain guides and canoes, and what route to follow from the railway at any special time of the year. Numbers of lakes have been leased in this district to individual anglers and clubs, both in Ottawa and Pontiac counties, but not nearly so many as are still open to the public. Where there are so many hundreds of these lakes, it is, of course, impossible to name them. COMMISSIONERS' LAKE, also called THIRTY-ONE MILE LAKE on account of its size, contains enormous black bass, while Hallock reports that in WHITEFISH LAKE the whitefish are so plentiful that for miles along the shore the water seems alive with them.

The River Mattawa flows into the Ottawa from the Ontario side over 350 miles above Montreal. Guides can be obtained in Mattawa at its mouth. Prices are low for guides and boats or canoes. Leaving the town and paddling up the river, about a mile and a half from the starting point, the first portage is reached at McCool's mills. This portage is about 100 yards long, and then comes the beautiful sheet of water called Champlain Lake, some five miles long and varying in width from a quarter to a half mile. The fishing is of the best, there being plenty of fine lunge and bass, which take

the troll readily; while in any of the countless coves and bays the stickler for the fly rod can find scope for his ambition with bass weighing from one to five pounds. Passing on up the lake, a roar of water is heard, and presently we reach La Rose Rapids.

The Amable du Fond River, which is the outlet of a small chain of waters, among which are Crooked, Manitoulin, Smith's and Tee Lakes, pours its rapid current into the Mattawa at the head of these rapids. The river is well worth exploring, as in the lakes mentioned there is capital fishing. To pass La Rose Rapids necessitates a portage of about a quarter of a mile; then the course is straight against a sharp current until some small rapids are reached at the foot of Birch Lake. The next point is what is called "The Needle." Here the détour is completed and the Mattawa is reached again. A goodly sized brook comes tumbling down the steep slope from the mountains, and the angler will do well to keep this stream in mind, for it drains several small mountain lakes heavily stocked with speckled trout of good size. Passing on up the Mattawa, Parause Rapids and the Little Parause demand another portage; then straight paddling again to the Mill Rush; another short portage, and thence good paddling through Eel Lake for a couple of miles; then another mile of the river proper, the scenery being, if anything, more pleasing than that already passed, and Talon Shoot is reached. A portage of nearly 300 yards is followed by about a mile of fast water, after which the work at the paddles can be slackened, for the *voyageur* has reached

Lac du Talon, famed for its mighty lunge and bass. This is one of a regular network of small lakes which form the headwaters of the Mattawa; and verily this network is one that will entangle the angler's heart, for in one and all of its channels are splendid fish. Countless unnamed small

streams and rivulets contribute their currents to feed these lakes, and speckled trout abound wherever the water is deep enough to cover them. Lac du Talon is crossed by the Canadian Pacific Railway at Rutherglen Station, and an easy way of doing the Mattawa is to have the canoe taken by railway to Lac du Talon.

The Upper Ottawa.—If the Ottawa River, which is a succession of long reaches and lakes with intervening rapids, is followed north of Mattawa, it will be found to traverse a wild region very similar in general appearance, and with game as plentiful as mentioned in reference to the Mattawa. Each of the unnamed and practically unknown streams and lakes will be found to contain plenty of trout, ranging in size from fingerlings up to great fish, according to the volume of the water they inhabit. There is particularly good fishing in Antoine Creek, about eight miles from Mattawa. The first stage of the journey may be made by small boat or rail from Mattawa up the Ottawa. The Lake Temiscamingue branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway follows the left bank of the river from Mattawa to Temiscamingue at the foot of Lake Temiscamingue, where it branches off to Kippewa on Lake Kippewa. By this route one reaches a country of moose, caribou and bear, and every feeder of the Ottawa contains brook trout.

The Jocko River, which joins the Ottawa at Lumsden, is a good trout stream, and excellent sport can be obtained at Beauchêne Lake and its outflow.

Lake Temiscamingue (Indian for "deep water"), an expansion of the Ottawa some seventy-five miles long, containing big black bass, can be traversed either by canoe or steamers, two fine lines having been established, which run in connection with the trains. At Haileybury and Priest's Bay and Old Fort Temiscamingue, a Hudson's Bay Co's post, the sportsman can find comfortable quarters from which expedi-

tions can be made. On the west shore of Lake Temiscamingue caribou are to be found in herds. Beyond Lake Temiscamingue, in a great game region, the waterways lead in all directions. If the sportsman wishes to go to James Bay, from Priest's Bay or at the head of the lake, Lac des Quinze can be reached by good carriage roads ; from the latter lake he can go by private tow-boats to the end of the deep bay where the Lonely River begins and which can be ascended to the first falls. Five-sixths of the journey is over splendid lakes, very well stocked with fish. It takes but little more than eight days to go from Lake Temiscamingue to James Bay. At the head of Lake Temiscamingue, or at Priest's Bay, most competent guides and provisions of all kinds can be procured.

Lake Temagamingue, some distance south-west of Temiscamingue, is about the most recently discovered resort of sportsmen, and a veritable paradise for anglers. Its surplus waters are carried into Lake Nipissing by the Sturgeon River. It may be reached from Haileybury, on Lake Temiscamingue. It is shorter but wider than this latter, full of deep bays and bespangled with thousands of beautiful islands. The scenery is of the loveliest description and the fishing is described by the comparatively few white men who have visited it as wonderfully good. The magnificent trip from Sturgeon Falls to Lake Temagamingue—fifty miles away—has been made more frequently during the past few years by parties of sportsmen who have all spoken of it as a most enjoyable expedition. There are four short portages, over falls, each one about 150 yards, and two rapids each about one mile long, up which the canoe can be towed (without portaging supplies) with ropes. Black bass and grey trout are abundant in the lake, and pickerel and pike can be caught at any point *en route*. The Peterboro canoe is the most suitable, but a bark canoe would do and is more readily secured at Sturgeon Falls. All necessary supplies can be procured at that place, but if one has tents and

Peterboros of his own it would be advisable to take them along. Reliable guides can be secured at Sturgeon Falls at from \$2 to \$3 per day.

Lakes des Quinze. Expanse and Great Victoria.

—If, instead of going to James Bay, one wishes to proceed towards the splendid territories in the north-east, he can go from Lac des Quinze in an easterly direction by the tow-boats already mentioned to the south-eastern extremity of the magnificent Lake Expanse, called also Ouanaouais. From this lake there is a choice of portages either by the River Ouanaouais or by the Ottawa to the Great Victoria Lake, so remarkable by the peculiarity of its shape, the quantity and excellence of its fish, and the surprising number of deer, moose and bears that are to be found on its banks. From Great Victoria Lake, where there is a large post belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, the line of the Canadian Pacific can be reached again by going down through the great lakes Barrier, Wolf or Kakebonga, Antostagou, Windfall, etc., the Tomasine River, the lake of the same name, Lake Rond and the Désert River to Ste. Dame du Désert, from there by stage to Gracefield, and thence to Ottawa by the Ottawa & Gatineau Valley Railway. Great Lake Victoria is only three miles from the height of land. After a few portages from this lake, and the crossing of several small lakes, the Waswanipi River may be reached. It rises near the headwaters of the Ashuapmouchouan and not far from Lake Mistassini, and when joined by the Mekiskan becomes the Nottaway and flows into James Bay.

Lake Nipissing.—Forty-six miles from Mattawa, on the through line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is the town of North Bay, situated on Lake Nipissing. It is also reached by the branch of the Grand Trunk Railway from Toronto and Orillia which passes through the famous Muskoka country. Hotel accommodation can be had from \$1.00 a day up. Lake

Nipissing is thirty miles wide and eighty long. There are good boats, including two steam yachts and sail boats, available; and by taking a skiff and rowing away towards the Indian reservation, a pleasant trip and a good catch are assured. The list of fish includes bass, pike, pickerel and lunge, and heavy ones of each variety will probably be taken during an after-noon's trolling.

Trout Lake.—Some four miles inland from Nipissing is the beautiful Trout Lake, of which so much has been written during the past few years. To a camping party this lake offers attractions of the highest order, and there are two or three houses upon the shore where a few visitors can be comfortably provided for, and where a steam launch and half a dozen excellent skiffs are kept for hire. Mr. George Ham, a leading authority upon the tourist and sporting resorts of North America, says of the trolling in Trout Lake: "Each fisherman should have a couple of lines for this reason: Some few yards from the rocky evergreen-clad shore a sort of shelf of rocks runs out ten or twelve feet below the surface. It can be distinctly seen, and the object is to keep the boat as near as possible above its outside limit. Looking down through the clear water, you can trace the extreme edge of this ledge, and immediately outside of it is a black abyss of great depth. The two lines are worked in this way: one should be as long as possible, and have enough sinker above the troll to keep it at the depth of this shelf of rock, the other and shorter line requiring nothing but the ordinary spoon hook. Following this method, some heavy fish should be taken, the short line keeping the angler thoroughly well occupied playing bass and pickerel, with a very good chance of hooking a big lunge now and again." Trout Lake is ten miles long by four wide, and contains numerous islands.

Turtle Lake is connected with this water, and the fishing there is something to be remembered; while in its outlet,

Lost River, the bass fishing is unsurpassed. Many big catches made on the last mentioned are on record, some of the bass running over three pounds, and quite willing to be caught at the rate of fifteen an hour.

Pine Lake, near by, is three miles by two, contains ten islands and has similar fish to Turtle Lake.

Lost River, eight miles long, has several deep pools and swift rapids, and is rocky and full of bass, which afford superb fly fishing.

Northern Chain.—This name is given to seven lakes in the district, the largest three miles long, and the two next two and a half miles each. They all abound in speckled trout. The longest portage to these lakes is not more than six miles, and the shortest about half a mile.

IN NORTHERN ONTARIO.

From North Bay to Fort William, the Canadian Pacific Railway crosses some of the very finest trout streams on the continent, including the world-renowned Nepigon River and Lake. Many of the rivers and brooks in this section, or the numerous lakes, great and small, which are seen from the car windows, have never been fished, but such as have been tried have richly rewarded the experiment. Near the town of Sudbury some fair lake fishing is obtainable, and the adjacent country is a good one for black bear and grouse. In traversing the north shore of Lake Superior you will cross, among others, the Wahnapietaeping River, flowing from Lake Metagama into Georgian Bay; the Onaping River, draining the lake of that name; Spanish River; Mississaga, the outlet of Winibegon and Ground Hog Lakes; the Apishkaugama, Michipicoten and the Steel Rivers, trout streams of rare merit. The Magpie, White and the Little Pic Rivers also abound in

trout of good size. White River being perhaps as good as any of the extensive list. Steel River offers some of the choicest trout fishing available outside of Nepigon. It has several small falls and rapids and deep pools, and, in fact, it is just the stream an angler loves, and wonderful catches can be made either by following it upward or near its mouth, using either flies, worms, minnow, or artificial lures. Other trout-haunted tributaries of this north shore are the Mink, Black, Maggot, Gravel, Cypress, Prairie, Jack Pine, Fire Hill, Trout Creek, Wolf, McKenzie and Current Rivers, and there are several others within easy reach of the railway. In all of these trout are numerous, and the great majority of them can be readily waded. A number of trails for the convenience of anglers have been made by the railway company upon some of these rivers.

Michipocoten.—To fish this river you get off at Missanabie station and cross Dog Lake in a steam-launch, distance about ten miles, to Stony Portage, where the fishing starts. Good fishing is to be had from this point to where the river empties into Lake Superior, a distance of about forty miles. The fish are large (up to five and a half pounds) and game, the water rapid, and lots of room to cast a fly. The stream has been very little fished. It probably is very little inferior, if at all, to the Nepigon. By writing to the Hudson's Bay officer at Missanabie, guides and canoes can be secured without any difficulty. From Missanabie the tourist can make the journey to James Bay—the southern portion of Hudson's Bay. This is accomplished by canoe. Good fishing and shooting can be had. The journey occupies from eight to ten days from Missanabie to Moose Factory, the Hudson's Bay Company fort and headquarters of the company in this part of the country. The return, which is against the stream, will take fifteen to eighteen days and can be made either by the same route or by the Abittibi River to the upper Ottawa and Lake Temisca-

mingue country reaching the railway again at Mattawa, or may be made via the Ashuapmouchouan and Lake St. John.

White River.—Fairly good fishing is to be had in this stream. The railway follows the river from White River station to Montizambert. The fish are not very large, averaging from one to three and a half pounds in weight. In the proper season, *i.e.*, from August 1st to September 15th, the fish are plentiful. The advantage of this stream is that it can be fished without guides, as at no point is it more than a quarter of a mile from the railway between the above-mentioned points.

Peninsula.—Station close to the shore of Lake Superior. Good trout fishing can be had along the shore of the lake between this point and Port Coldwell station; also in PORT MUNRO stream, four miles west of Peninsula, and in the MINK RIVER, about eight miles west of Peninsula. Canoes cannot be used in either of these streams. Plenty of fish to be had, and of a large size. There is a hotel at Peninsula, where the traveller can get a good clean bed, provided he does not wish to camp out.

Middleton.—First-rate fishing to be had in Lake Superior along the rocks, at this point. It is also the station to get off at for any one desiring to fish the LITTLE PIC RIVER, situated two miles east. Good fishing is to be had in this stream. Indians are always camped at the mouth of it, and they can be engaged at any time to take the fisherman up the river. The only drawback to the river is that, for four or five days after rain, the water is so discolored that the fish cannot see a fly, which makes the fishing very uncertain; however, the fisherman can always depend upon having good sport in Lake Superior.

Prairie River, situated two miles east of Steel Lake siding. The railway company have had a trail cut out along

this river, which starts about 500 feet west of where the river is crossed by the railway, and runs in a northerly direction for about four miles, where it strikes the river at the head of the rapid water. Fishermen from this point can wade down the rapids, where good fishing is to be had all along. The trail is cut quite close to the river, and can be easily reached from any point. Good fishing can be had in this water after the middle of June; but it is particularly good from August 1st to September 15th, fish running in weight from one-half to three pounds.

Steel River.—To fish this river the sportsmen should get off at Jack Fish station. A trail, starting about a quarter of a mile east of Jack Fish, has been cut through to Clearwater Lake, a distance of about two and a half miles, and the portage between Clearwater and Mountain Lake (the headwaters of Steel River), a mile in length, has been brushed out and put in good order. A trail has been cut on the west side of the river from Mountain Lake to the foot of Big Bluff at Telford's Pool, at which point the river can be waded at low water. On the east side a trail has been cut from Mountain Lake to the foot of rapid water. A trail has also been cut from the iron railway bridge to the basin and head of the rapids at the mouth of the river. A canoe can now be taken in by way of Clearwater Lake and down the river to Jack Fish station without difficulty. The portages, though long, are good. The fishing in this river is good from the time the ice leaves until the middle of June, except immediately after heavy rains, when the water is too much discolored for a day or two. From the middle of June until the 1st of August good sport is to be had, though somewhat uncertain. From August 1st to September 15th the fishing cannot be surpassed anywhere, the fish ranging in weight from two to six pounds. Mr. Ham reports forty fish taken in a morning and evening's fishing, with two rods, weighing dressed 123 pounds. If the

fisherman intends visiting the headwaters of this river he should have guides with him; but capital sport can be had from the mouth of the river to the basin. If this part of the river is fished no guide will be required, and just as good sport can be had as in the upper stretches.

Black River, situated half a mile west of Black River siding. The company has had a trail cut, starting from the west side of the bridge over the river, and running north for about four miles, to the head of the rapids. From this point fishermen can wade down the river, where good sport is to be had. The fish are plentiful, though not large: anything over two and a half pounds in weight is rarely caught

Gravel River.—To fish this river the sportsman should get off at Gravel River station. A trail has been cut from the station to the foot of the big falls on Gravel River, a distance of two miles, then down the river along the rapid water for about two and a half miles, then back to the station. These trails form a triangle. The fishing in this river is good, particularly early in the season and in the fall, though somewhat uncertain. Fish range in weight from one and a half to four pounds. Good fishing is also to be had from the rocks along the lake shore. This is a most desirable point for parties who wish to enjoy good fishing without the expense of guides. There is a good camping ground near the station, within easy reach of both the lake and the river fishing. The scenery here is also particularly fine.

Jack Pine River, one-fourth of a mile east of Mazokama station. A trail, starting from Mazokama station, has been cut north along this river for four miles to the head of the rapid water. Large fish are taken in this river from the time the ice leaves until the middle of June, except during very high water. From the middle of June until August 15th large numbers of fish can be taken, though somewhat small in size;

the fisherman can always look for three or four large fish, and not be disappointed, during a day on the river. From the 15th of August until the 15th of September the fish are plentiful and large, averaging in weight from one and a half to five pounds.

The Nepigon—This was for years the most famous speckled trout stream upon the American continent, and still rivals the more recently opened up waters of northerly Quebec in the beautiful coloration and magnificent combative powers of its seven and eight pounds specimens of *salmo fontinalis*. The praises of no trout stream have been more enthusiastically sung than those of the Nepigon. Adirondack Murray's delightful prose idyll upon the successful struggle of a fisherman with a lusty trout, once witnessed by him from a C. P. R. train on the bridge that crosses the stream, is one of the most thrilling pages of modern angling literature. Hallock, in his *Fishing Tourist*, tells of passengers at the mouth of the river, while waiting for the steamer, catching trout from 1½ to 5 lbs. each. Of 150 fish which his party caught, the average, by actual test, was a little above 2½ lbs. On exceptional occasions the score ran thus: five fish, 18¾ lbs.; five fish, 20 lbs.; five fish, 23 lbs.; six fish, 22½ lbs. He records the landing of four at one time, weighing in aggregate nearly 14 lbs. Large whitefish are also to be taken in the river, which is the outlet of Lake Nepigon. The river is nearly thirty-five miles long and six hundred feet wide at its mouth. The Taylor House is a comfortable little hotel at Nepigon station. For fishing up stream it is necessary to camp out under canvass. Two Indians and a canoe cost from \$2 to \$4 per day. Small salmon flies and medium hackles were found desirable lures by Hallock for Nepigon river trout, but almost all the standard varieties are good, particularly the Professor, Queen of the water, gray and green drakes, grizzly king, Montreal, etc. Four lakes mark the course of this river, the first being Lake

Helen, only a mile from Red Rock, the Canadian Pacific crossing at its outlet. The current at this outlet is very fast. Lake Helen extends due north, and is some eight miles long by one wide. The river proper leaves this lake on the west side, and for six miles above it is broad and deep, with a moderate current, till the bend at Camp Alexandria is reached. A quarter of a mile above are the Long Rapids, continuing for a couple of miles. These are avoided on the upward journey by paddling up a brook on the west side for three-quarters of a mile, and from thence portaging to the second lake, Lake Jessie, reached by a portage of a mile and a half. Lake Jessie is three miles long and dotted with numerous small islands, and is separated from Lake Maria by the tumbling narrows. The latter lake is two and a half miles long. From this lake to Cedar Portage, or Split Rock, the distance is a couple of miles, the portage being 250 yards long. A mile and a quarter above is another portage over an island in the centre of the stream, called Island Portage, which is about fifty yards long; and three miles above it is One Mile Portage. At a trifle over a mile above the head of this portage the stream rushes down in a foamy chute; and immediately above is Lake Emma, nearly four miles long. A narrow arm of the river extends beyond the White Chute, which the canoeer will follow for about a mile, and then portage 230 yards to Lake Emma. The distance between this lake and Lake Nepigon is only six miles; but the river is broken by four rapids not to be essayed by canoe. In order to avoid this, canoes turn aside at the north-west angle of Lake Emma, and follow a small stream, flowing from Lake Hannah for a quarter of a mile, and thence onward for four miles to the head of Lake Hannah, where Flat Rock Portage, one mile long, extends to the shore of Lake Nepigon.

Lake Nepigon is some seventy miles long by about fifty wide. Its coast line is so broken with coves and bays that it

measures nearly six hundred miles. It contains over a thousand islands, some mere islets, others eight miles long. Very large brook trout may be caught from rocks along the shore, almost anywhere between Port Caldwell Station and Mink Harbor, and also on Jack Fish Bay. Marvellously large specimens of the great grey lake trout, *salvelinus namaycush*, are taken by trolling in the deep water of this lake, and at page 269 of "The Ouananiche and its Canadian Environment," published by Harper & Bros., Lieut.-Col. Haggard, D.S.O., describes some marvellous fishing he got there, and how his Indian guides used their teeth to aid in landing some of these monsters of the deep, weighing thirty and thirty-two pounds respectively. In about three hours' fishing he took one hundred and forty-eight pounds of lake trout.

Loon and Silver Lakes. — In the territory lying between the Nepigon and Fort William are a number of excellent waters, both for trout and bass. In two of them, Loon and Silver Lakes, black bass of great size are easily taken, as they rise freely to the fly, and the unusual sight of a speckled trout and a black bass hooked on the same cast has been witnessed at Loon Lake. This lake is the source of the Pearl River, and is well worth a visit, as is also Silver Lake, distant from it only three miles, and equally well stocked with the two fish mentioned. There are a number of trout streams in the neighbourhood of Port Arthur and Fort William.

Wabigoon Lake. — Westward from Fort William, a wild broken country extends to the boundary line that divides the Province of Ontario from that of Manitoba. Like the region just referred to, it has many lakes and streams; but the first worthy of special notice is Wabigoon Lake, lying half-way between Fort William and Winnipeg. This Wabigoon (Indian for lily) Lake is a pretty sheet of water extending west and south about twenty miles in each direction by about three or four long, with rough, rocky shores in places, and a few small

islands. Lake trout, whitefish, pike and pickerel abound and may be caught with trolls.

Manitou Lakes.—Beyond the Wabigoon Lakes are the upper and lower Manitou Lakes, fine stretches of water giving forty miles of steamboat navigation. Lake trout, whitefish and pickerel abound in them.

Rainy River and Lake.—A small stream connects the upper and lower Manitou Lakes with Rainy Lake, offering a new route to the Rainy River system of waters, which mark the international boundary between the Province of Ontario and the State of Minnesota. One can leave the train at Wabigoon station and descend the outlet of Wabigoon Lake to Rainy Lake, and from there paddle either to Lake-of-the-Woods via Rainy River, or follow the international boundary eastward by way of Pigeon River to Lake Superior, reached at Grand Portage.

Eagle River and Vermillion and Huckleberry Lakes—Travelling westward from Wabigoon, Eagle River and Vermillion Lake are reached after a short run, and from here again the Rainy River and Lake-of-the-Woods may be reached by canoe, the route being by Eagle Lake, Vermillion Lake, and Huckleberry Lake and connecting streams. Very large lake trout can be taken in all of them, and maskinongé are numerous in the rivers linking them together.

Lake-of-the-Woods.—The next important lake is the magnificent Lake-of-the-Woods, one of the most beautiful waters in all Canada. It is so irregular in shape, and has so many islands and bays, that but a portion of it can be seen from any one point of view. As will be readily understood, experienced guides are necessary, if an attempt is made to explore this maze of waters, but they can be easily secured. Lake-of-the-Woods, says Mr. George Ham, sprawls like a huge silver spider amid romantic surroundings of the most pleasing

description ; and from it extend natural water highways for hundreds of miles east and west and north.

Grand Manitoulin and sister islands in the north channel of Lake Huron are skirted by cool water containing the gamest of black bass. Along the north shore of the lake runs the "Soo" line of the C. P. R., there being virgin trout lakes to be found away north from any of the stations.

Diamond Lake, three miles north from Desbarats station, contains beautiful trout, and the same is true of numbers of other surrounding waters.

St. Mary's River—At the Sault Ste. Marie, the great gateway between Lakes Superior and Huron, there is splendid accommodation for visitors, the hotels being conducted and equipped in first-class style. Nor is there any lack of sport. Several fine trout waters are close at hand ; and the St. Mary's River, especially on the Canadian side among the islands, affords as good fishing as man can desire.

Muskoka Lakes.—The region known as "Muskoka Lakes" is a collection of lakes and islands in Northern Ontario, one hundred and twelve miles from Toronto and one hundred and forty-five miles from Hamilton, on the line of the Northern Division of the Grand Trunk Railway ; the point of destination by rail is Gravenhurst (Muskoka Wharf), where close connection is made with the boats of the Muskoka Navigation Co., and it is but a day's journey from Toronto or Hamilton to the farthest stopping place on the lakes. While the lakes in this enchanted region are numbered by the thousand, the three principal sheets of water are, Muskoka, the first and largest ; Rosseau, second and next largest ; and Joseph, the third, somewhat smaller than Lake Rosseau. From Muskoka Wharf to Port Carling, the junction of Lakes Muskoka and Rosseau, the distance is twenty-one miles ; from the same starting point to Rosseau, at the head of the

lake of this name, it is thirty-three miles, while the farthest point on the three lakes, Port Cockburn, at the head of Lake Joseph, is forty-five miles from the wharf at Gravenhurst; the width of the lakes varying from channels a few hundred yards across, to open stretches of water about six miles wide. The lakes are fed by several rivers and streams, chief among them being the Muskoka River, entering Muskoka Lake about midway between Gravenhurst and Beaumaris, on the eastern shore of the lake, and the route for the M. N. Company's steamers to Bracebridge, a pretty town sixteen miles north from Gravenhurst. The Dee River connecting Three-Mile Lake with Lake Rosseau near Windermere, Skeleton River from Skeleton Lake to Lake Rosseau, and Rosseau River with the pretty Rosseau Falls, all feed this, the second largest of the three lakes on its eastern boundary. Muskoka is noted for the number and excellence of its hotels and boarding houses, of which there are in the neighbourhood of 40, at various intervals along the line of the steamboat route. The rates range from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per day, and the accommodation is all that can be desired or expected for the money. Of the almost innumerable fishing grounds in these lakes the following are a few of the most convenient:—SPARROW LAKE—Black bass, maskinongé and pickerel. LAKE KAH-SHE-SHE-BOG-A-MOG—Black bass. MUSKOKA LAKE—At Gravenhurst—Black bass, pickerel and salmon trout; and at Hawk Rock River, speckled trout. MUSKOKA FALLS—Bass and pickerel. MOUTH OF MUSKOKA RIVER—Bass, pickerel and salmon trout. SOUTH BRANCH MUSKOKA RIVER—Speckled trout. BALA—Bass, pickerel and salmon trout. MOON RIVER (below Bala)—Good maskinongé trolling. THE KETTLES—Bass and pickerel. PORT CARLING—Indian River—Bass, pickerel and salmon trout; Silver Lake, Perch Lake, Pickerel Lake and Brandy Lake—Bass. LAKES ROSSEAU AND JOSEPH—Bass, pickerel and salmon trout. PORT SANDFIELD—Bass, pickerel and salmon trout. PORT COCKBURN—

(head of Lake Joseph)—Bass, salmon trout and pickerel. BLACKSTONE LAKE—(near Port Cockburn)—Maskinongé and bass. ROSSEAU—(head of Lake Rosseau)—Bass, pickerel, speckled trout and salmon. BURKS FALLS—Bass, salmon and perch. Trolling for salmon trout begins about the 24th of May and lasts about two weeks. The Indians think the best time in spring is while the blossoms are on the wild plum trees. In the fall it begins about the middle of October and lasts about the same time. Bass, pickerel and maskinongé will take the spoon freely during the period allowed by the Game Laws. In the warm weather the salmon trout keep close to the bottom. It is then necessary to use a line 200 or 300 feet long, with about two pounds of a sinker, so that the bait may reach a great depth.

Magnetawan River.—This river is about half-way between Lake Nipissing and Muskoka. It is reached by steamer from the Muskoka chain of lakes. A writer in the *American Angler* says:—"The Magnetawan and other rivers drain an immense territory, and as the country is only partially cleared and settled, every reach of water is alive with brook trout, while bass, pike, perch, maskinongé and other kinds are found in great plenty. Charges at hotels and for guides are cheap, and attention is given to sportsmen. The writer of this caught in the Magnetawan River, the last week in July, 1893, ninety-seven trout in a single afternoon, the largest of which tipped the scales at two and a quarter pounds."

Sharbot Lake is on the main line of the C. P. R., one hundred and sixty-six miles from Montreal, and a hundred and sixty-nine miles from Toronto. The list of fishes that may be taken there are black and rock bass, salmon trout, pike, and a few lunge, though the latter are seldom killed. The black bass, as might be expected, afford the finest sport; and, to show that they attain a great size, it may be mentioned that

one of the heaviest small-mouthed black bass on record was taken there. Trolling is a standard method, but a good hand with a rod can have the pleasure of killing fine fish with the fly early in the season; also with worms or minnow bait. Hotel board costs \$1 25 per day, and a guide with boat \$2.50.

The Rideau Lakes are reached by steamer from Ottawa and Kingston, calling at Long Island. In these waters besides myriads of bass, there are land-locked salmon, one individual catch recently averaging twenty per day for six days, and on one day the catch being thirty, averaging seven pounds. Trout and pickerel are also plentiful.

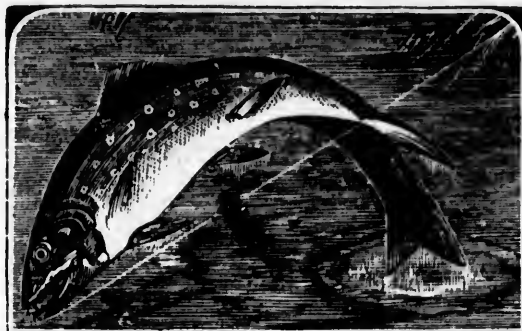
The River Trent affords rare good sport to the careful angler. Havelock, distant a hundred miles from Toronto by C. P. R., is the best point for headquarters. Close to Havelock station there is a comfortable hotel where visitors can make themselves perfectly at home, and also pick up valuable pointers as to the best methods for circumventing the big lunge and bass that claim the Trent as their home. Trent Bridge is only three miles distant from the hotel, and you can secure conveyances at the latter place and be driven over, and are then right on the spot. Boats and guides can be secured at the bridge at very cheap rates, and to many the most enjoyable method is to go into camp at one or other of the desirable sites along the stream. Those who do not fancy spending a holiday under canvas can find excellent accommodation close at hand. From almost the commencement until the end of the open season the lunge and black bass fishing is A1. Forty bass, running from a pound to five times that weight, have been killed by a single rod in an afternoon with minnow bait; and lunge scaling all the way from five to twenty or thirty pounds have been taken, the smaller fish being plentiful. If you want to have genuine fun with a big fellow, just troll for lunge at this point, using a stout rod and suitable tackle, and for a surety you will have a tussle now and then that will

quicken your circulation vastly, or you are no true lover of the gentle pastime. Fine strings of bass can also be taken by still-fishing all along the river, between Trent Bridge and Healy Falls and Rapids, a distance of about five miles. The stream varies in width from a hundred yards to a quarter of a mile, and here and there expands into broad bays; and at many points there are rocky shoals and gravel beds, where, as the bass fisher will guess, many fine fish are sure to be. But the spot of spots for small-mouthed black bass is below the falls. The stream plunges down fully forty feet over a rocky ledge some hundred yards wide, and among the deep pools below is where the bass are found in all their glory. Another excellent point on the Trent is Campbellford, twelve miles from Havelock station. Up and down stream from Campbellford a rod can be kept busy all day long, and the fly fishing is particularly good. If a letter is sent notifying the proprietor of Blute's Hotel, Campbellford, a conveyance will be sent to meet you at Havelock, and no further trouble need be taken, for all information as to fishing localities will be afforded. North of the Trent is a chain of admirable lakes that may readily be reached from Havelock.

Stony and Rice Lakes.—Peterboro, which may be reached by both C. P. R. and G. T. R., is a convenient point from which to reach some fine lakes, including Stony Lake, one of Canada's most charming summer resorts, where good bass and lunge fishing can be had during June, July, August and September. Rice Lake, distant twelve miles, is reached by steamer daily, and is an admirable point for camping. There is good hotel accommodation at Jubilee Point and Idlewild. Chemong Lake is seven miles distant by rail, and Katachawanucka, nine miles. Live minnow bait will prove deadly with lunge and bass; the fishing is generally excellent, and a couple of weeks may be pleasantly spent with rod and canoe, at trifling expense.

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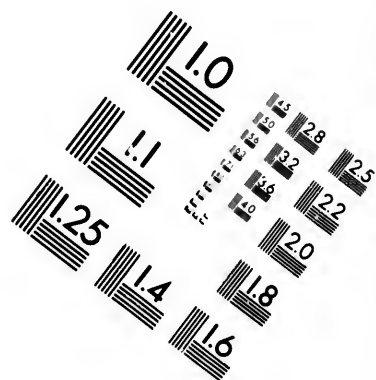
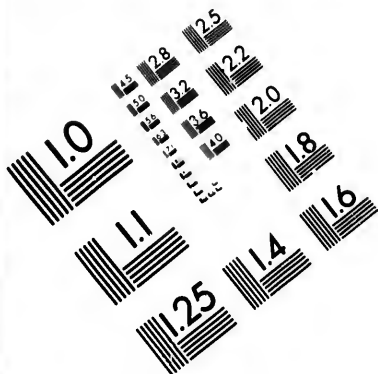
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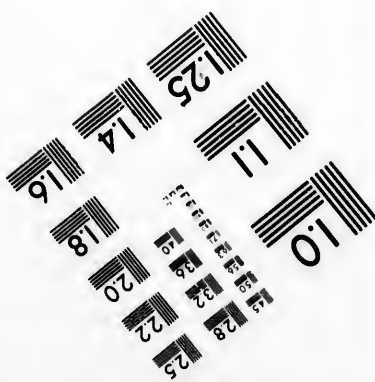
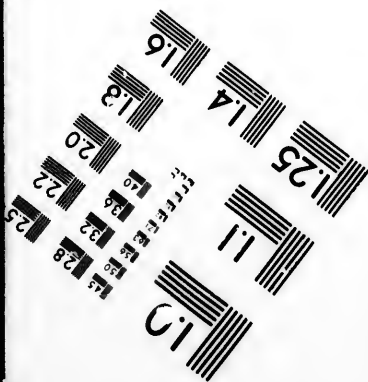
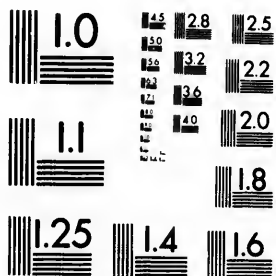
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Superintendent.

Loughboro Lake, twenty-two miles long, is ten miles north of Kingston, and one of the finest lakes for black bass in the Dominion. In the River St. Lawrence in front of the city of Kingston and along the shore of Wolfe Island is excellent fishing for black bass, maskinongé, pike and pickerel in June, July and August.

SOUTH OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

The fishing in the Richelieu River from Lake Champlain to the St. Lawrence has been already described.

Brome Lake is a beautiful sheet of water in Brome county about 60 miles from Montreal, whence it is reached by railway to Knowlton or to Foster station. Guides can best be obtained at Knowlton at the head of the lake. The lake is nearly circular in form and about nine miles in circumference. It affords some of the finest black bass fishing to be had anywhere, the fish growing to a very large size and being exceedingly plentiful. They take all the standard bass flies greedily. The fishing is open and guides at Knowlton can obtain boats. By far the largest portion of the Eastern Townships is a thickly settled district, but many of the small trout streams afford good sport to the angler.

Memphremagog Lake is partly in the counties of Brome and Stanstead and partly in Vermont. It is thirty miles long by one to four broad and exceedingly picturesque. At its outlet is the town of Magog, which is easily reached by rail from either Montreal or Sherbrooke. An abundance of lake trout may be found here, as well as pickerel and whitefish. Hotels and guides can be found at Magog. The lake empties itself into the beautiful River St. Francis, at Sherbrooke, by means of the

River Magog.—This river has a course of seventeen miles and is famous for its fly-fishing. Trout have been taken from it

weighing from three to five pounds each. There are also quantities of pickerel and eels. A special provision of the law closes this stream to fishing from the 25th June to the 15th October.

Lake Magog is a lake expansion of the Magog River about nine miles long and three broad. It contains different varieties of fish.

Lake Massawippi or Tomefobl, in the township of Hatley, Stanstead county, is about eight miles long by three broad, and from sixty to ninety feet deep. Lake trout, pike, maskinongé and shad are found in it.

Lake St. Francis is a beautiful lake in Wolfe county, about forty miles north-east of Sherbrooke. Amongst the fish to be found in it are black bass, maskinongé, pike, sturgeon, etc.

River St. Francis is about 100 miles in length. Amongst its various lake expansions are LAKE LOUISA, in the township of Weedon, five miles long by three wide, LAKE AYLMEY, eight miles by three, and LAKE ST. FRANCIS, fifteen miles by four. Many smaller lakes are to be found near these waters, and they all contain maskinongé, sturgeon, bass, pickerel, white-fish and eels, but no trout.

Lake Megantic, about seventy-three miles S. E. of Sherbrooke, abounds with lake trout, bass, etc. Its length is twelve miles, and average breadth two to four miles. At Megantic, D. Ball is recommended as a guide, and at Garthby, A. Bouchard and others. Their charges are \$2 per day including the boat. Lake Megantic is the largest body of water in the Canadian territory adjacent to Maine, being twelve miles in length by from one to four miles broad. Its shores are rugged and exceedingly picturesque, and deeply indented with inlets and bays, the coast line measuring some forty odd miles. Its principal feeders are the Lower Spider and Arnold

Rivers, also the Annance, Victoria, and Sandy Rivers, and numerous lesser streams, and its outlet is the Chaudière River, which leaves the lake at the bay of the same name, within 100 yards or so of the Canadian Pacific Railway station at Megantic, and empties into the St. Lawrence near Quebec. Fishing in Megantic is variable, as is always the case on such large waters. On a good day heavy strings will be taken, big lake trout scaling as high as twenty-five pounds being caught on the trolls during June and September. In the bays and inlets speckled trout rise readily to the fly, and every stream emptying into the lake is plentifully stocked with them, the fish running to fair size. On Chaudière Bay, Moose Bay, the Victoria and Annance Rivers, and all the lesser streams and inlets, the brook-trout fishing is good, and there is no difficulty in taking fine strings of fish.

Spider Lake.—Separated from Lake Megantic by a "carry" of a trifle less than three-quarters of a mile is the famous "Macannamac" or Spider Lake, ranking next in size to Megantic. Upon its shore is the club-house of the Megantic Fish and Game Club, which corporation controls its fishing, and a fine territory with similar facilities for sport to that just described.

Rivière-du-Sud.—Below Quebec, on the south shore, good sport is often to be had in fishing for bar or striped bass. In the latter part of the summer, this sport may be enjoyed from batteaux or schooners off Isle Madame, opposite Berthier. The Rivière-du-Sud also contains bar throughout the greater part of the season, and the fishing may best be reached from the village at its mouth, which has a station on the Intercolonial Railway. There are three or more hotels there, which charge \$1.50 per day, and guides can be had for \$1.25 per day.

Lac de l'Est.—Two-thirds of this lake is in Canada and

one-third in Maine. It contains both speckled and grey trout and is reached by a drive of twenty-two miles over a good colonisation road from St. Philippe de Néri, a station on the Intercolonial Railway. Guides can be had at the railway station.

Lake Pohienegamock, near the boundary line, contains grey and specked trout, and is reached by a drive of twenty-five miles over a good road from St. Alexandre station on the I. C. R. Guides can be engaged at the station.

THE TEMISCOUATA COUNTRY AND THE SQUATTECKS.

Lake Temiscouata and the surrounding waters, as well as the many rivers and lakes of the Squattecks, afford some of the grandest fishing to be had in North America. Most of the angling resorts in this district are reached via the Temiscouata Railway, which may be taken at River du Loup, on the Intercolonial Railway, 115 miles from Quebec.

Lake Temiscouata is a beautiful sheet of water, twenty-eight miles long and in some places two miles wide. It is also very deep, soundings showing 100 feet and over along the eastern shore. Excellent trout fishing may be obtained in the vicinity of Lake Temiscouata from June to September, averaging thirty to forty lbs. per boat, daily. These brook trout are often taken here up to seven pounds each, while in Lake Temiscouata itself the namaycush or lake trout run to upwards of thirty pounds. Two hours' run from River du Loup, a distance of fifty miles, brings the angler to the pretty village of Notre-Dame du Lac, situated on a hill whose base is washed by the waters of Lake Temiscouata. Good hotels are kept here by Mr. Cloutier and Madame Bartes. Here guides and canoes can be had,

Touladi River.—This river is reached after about six miles' paddling from Notre-Dame du Lac. It is one of the principal feeders of the great lake and the rendez-vous of all the fishermen in the months of May, June and July. The fly-fishing here is usually excellent, and speckled trout are large. After poling up four miles of rapids, the angler reaches

Grand Lake Touladi.—This lake is surrounded by lofty mountains, and it is nearly seven miles in all through it and Little Lake Touladi, which is connected with it by narrows. At the head of the second lake, the Touladi River proper is taken, which is two-hundred feet wide and very deep throughout its whole course. Seven miles from the head of the second lake Touladi, three rivers, fed by chains of lakes and a succession of streams, meet and form the forks. This is the centre of some of the finest hunting and fishing to be found on the entire continent. Three or four weeks would barely suffice for ascending the principal rivers and visiting the finest lakes. In all these waters are to be had exceptionally large brook trout.

The Eagle River or Riviere des Aigles is one of the three rivers above referred to and is the outlet of EAGLE LAKE.

The Squatteck Lakes are easily reached from the Touladi River, and no better trout fishing is to be had anywhere than in them. There are quite a series of these magnificent lakes.

Lake and River St. Francis are reached by Temiscouata Railway. The angler may also drive to them from River du Loup. Other lakes that may be reached by team from River du Loup are Lake St. Hubert, Lac des Fourches and Lac Desroches. All contain fish in large quantities. The whole of these Temiscouata and Squatteck waters are rapidly becoming exceedingly popular with anglers.

The Rimouski Lakes.—In the interior of the county of Rimouski are to be found a large number of lakes, especially in rear of Bic and Rimouski. The famous LAKES AND RIVER NEIGETTE are leased to the Neigette Fishing Club, and some splendid lakes in Chenier township, behind St. Fabien, are reserved by another club, and contains *salmo fontinalis* of so brilliant a coloring that the honor of a distinct variety has even been claimed for them. In addition to the few lakes of which the fishing has been leased in this county there are any number in which the angling is free to all, especially in the interior of the county. Many of these waters are teeming with fish and most of them can be reached from Humqui and Causapsca stations on the Intercolonial Railway. These are also the headwaters of the Rimouski, the Metis and the Metapedia Rivers, and such lakes as Superior Cross Lake, Lake Humqui, Lac Taché, Lac du Milieu and River and Lake Mistigongche.

THE GASPE PENINSULA.

The fresh waters of the Gaspé Peninsula, including the counties of Matane, Gaspé and Bonaventure, comprise many of the finest salmon streams in the world, such as the Metapedia, the Cascapedia and the Bonaventure.

The Metapedia River, which joins the Restigouche at Metapedia station on the Intercolonial Railway, is leased by the famous Restigouche Salmon Club. The lease was transferred to the club by the former lessee, Lord Mount Stephen. There is a club house at the station, but the main building of the club is at Causapsca. The Metapedia has always been famous for its salmon fishing.

The Matane is another important salmon stream leased to Mr. Cassells, of Toronto.

Lake Causapsoull, Salmon Lake, Hunters' Lake, Eight Miles Lake, and others in the interior of Matane county, offer good trout fishing and are easily reached from stations of the Intercolonial Railway. The whole interior of Gaspé county is also bespangled with beautiful lakes, whose waters, and those of their tributary streams, offer excellent sport to the trout fishermen. The fishing in them is free to all.

River Cape Chat is a Gaspé Salmon stream leased to H. F. McLaughlin, of Arnprior, Ont.

The Ste. Anne des Monts is leased by Henry Hogan, of Montreal, for its salmon fishing.

The Mont Louis River belongs to a large syndicate of Philadelphia salmon fishermen.

The Magdalen River.—Salmon fishing is controlled partly by Mr. Frank Ross, of Quebec, and partly by Mr. J. X. Lavoie, of Percé, in Gaspé.

The Dartmouth is under lease to Stephens White, of New York.

The York River is leased by Mr. Thos. Murdoch, of Chicago.

The St. John River is leased by Mr. John Fottler, of Boston.

The Barrachois is a large river in which the fishing is free. The beautiful bay into which the river empties has been so thoroughly netted and so much poaching has been carried on in the stream by spear men, pretending to spear eels but losing no opportunity of taking salmon as well, that the latter are comparatively scarce in it. The river is famous for its sea trout, however, and so are its tributaries, Beattie's Creek and Murphy's Creek. It may be fished from May to September

with good success. Sea-trout fishing is excellent sport, the fish in general being large and gamy, often exceeding the brook trout in the vigor of their resistance when hooked, and rising freely to salmon and trout flies in many of the bays and at the mouths of most of the salmon streams of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Baie des Chaleurs.

The Grand River is a fine salmon stream, at present leased to Mr. Louis Cabot, of Boston.

The Little Pabos is leased to Mr. B. F. Dutton, of Boston.

The Grand Pabos is fished by Mr. W. R. Wilson, of Montreal.

The Port Daniel River is the property of Mr. W. Adams, of Boston.

The Cascapedia is noted for the size and number of its salmon, and for the many distinguished people who have fished its waters. It was formerly reserved for the use of the Canadian Governors. The Government of the Province now leases it to Mr. W. H. de Forrest, of New York, for \$6,125, and the club that fishes it contains quite a number of millionnaires, and salmon have been taken on the fly in this river up to fifty-two pounds in weight. The tributaries of the river are unleased and are good trout waters.

The Little Cascapedia is fished by the Little Cascapedia Fishing Club of Montreal.

The Restigouche is a very famous salmon river, that like the Cascapedia has been fished by the Princess Louise and other royalties, and that also yields many heavy fish. Some few fortunate individuals own or lease a few pools for private fishing on this noble river; but the greater part of the salmon fishing is now in the hands of the wealthy and aristocratic Restigouche Salmon Club. On the New Brunswick side,

some private fishing rights may sometimes be leased by anglers. Application should be made to Mr. Alex. Mowatt, Campbellton.

The Bonaventure River affords excellent salmon fishing, Mr. J. W. Thorne, of St. John, N.B., leases a good part of it, but there are portions still remaining in the hands of riparian owners who lease the right of angling upon their property from time to time at so much a rod.

Little Bonaventure River.—This stream contains no salmon but is excellent for brook trout.

The Nouvelle River, is leased by Mr. Benjamin Wey of New York for its sea trout, which supply splendid sport.

The Escumenac is leased to Mr. C. N. Armstrong, for the same purpose.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Excellent fishing may be had in portions of New Brunswick, and it is not necessary to go far from civilization for it either. In fact the angler in that Province need never be very distant from mail and telegraphic communication.

The Upsalquitch, a large tributary of the Restigouche is leased in part by the Government of New Brunswick, by the season. It abounds with salmon for ten or more miles, and there is good trout fishing higher up, and also in the lakes on its south-east branch, where the charge for fishing is \$1.00 per day. They are reached by team from Campbellton station. The Upsalquitch salmon pools are reached from Upsalquitch station.

The Jacquet River ranks high as a salmon stream. It is under lease to Thomas Murphy, of Dalhousie, who charges \$30 per week for it. The pools are reached from Jacquet station, from which they are distant five or six miles.

Christopher Brook, the Pokemondra, etc.—In these and other adjacent streams, from the end of May to 20th June, sea-trout may be taken in abundance at head of tidal water, which in Christopher Brook is only six miles above Campbelton, on the Intercolonial Railway. All summer they are caught in pools further up the stream.

The Nepisiguit, after the Restigouche and Miramichi, is one of the best salmon rivers in New Brunswick. Salmon fishing begins in it about the 10th June and lasts until 15th August. The Nepisiguit is under lease from Government, and also partly owned by private parties and clubs. Some of the latter let the fishing by day permits or for the whole or portion of the season, to visiting sportsmen. For particulars address Mr. Henry Bishop, of Bathurst, where the angler for the river leaves the train. There are suitable lodges or camps on the fishing grounds, which are very comfortable and well supplied with cooking utensils, etc.

The Caraquet River, reached by the Caraquet Railway is a good trout stream that has been reserved by Government for the public.

Tracadie River.—Mr. D. G. Smith, Fishery Commissioner for New Brunswick, writes: "Tracadie River is, I believe, from my experience on it, the best sea-trout stream in Canada—not even excepting the TABUSINTAC—which is next south of it. It is reached by way of Bathurst or Chatham, as the visitor may desire, although, as the Government lessee, Hon. J. B. Snowball, resides in Chatham, that route seemed preferable. To go by way of Bathurst involves about 150 miles of railway travel beyond Chatham. If the party comes by way of St. John or Fredericton, from Chatham to Tracadie is about fifty miles by stage line or special team; or half the distance may be made by the Miramichi Steam Navigation Company's boat, and the remainder by team. Mr.

Snowball's steamers, however, run about twice a week between the mouth of the Chatham and Tracadie."

The North-west Miramichi, which is prolific in salmon and trout, and has a fine system of lakes and tributary streams, is one of the best angling resorts in Canada. It is all under lease or owned by riparians, but some of the holders let fishing privileges to suitable parties. The well-known Camp Adams and Camp Crawford are in the main North-west. Hon. Mr. Adams, Newcastle, owns the first named property, which consists of four miles of the best fishing on the river. Camp Crawford is about ten miles above the Adams property. The fishery commissioner already quoted says: "Mr. R. H. Armstrong, Newcastle, special game warden, looks after Camp Crawford and is a fine sportsman who will give intending visitors all necessary information. Lt.-Col. R. R. Call, Newcastle, is the Government lessee of the North-west Miramichi and its tributaries above the Sevogle. He is American Consular Agent at Miramichi and has some fine salmon pools on his leasehold. With his well-known hospitality, he allows visitors whom he thinks entitled to the courtesy, free fishing on this river, under proper restrictions, of course. The BIG SEVOGLE is under lease to Mr. David R. C. Brown, of Aspen, Colorado."

South-west Miramichi.—The south-west branch of the Miramichi is reached from Bristol station, on the Woodstock branch of the C. P. R., by a drive of fifteen miles. Trout in the lakes of this stream are abundant and large.

Cain's River.—A famous sea-trout resort is Cain's River, a branch of the S. W. Miramichi. It has about fifty miles of fishing and is a favorite place for visiting anglers coming to the province from the United States by way of Fredericton. It is reached from Doaktown, Boiestown, or Zionville, stations of the Canada Eastern Railway, according to the season and in the order named,

The Tabusintac is a favorite trout-fishing resort which Mr. John Connell, the lessee, who is a guide and hotel proprietor at Bartibog, sub-lets for \$35 a week to a party or \$2.50 a day per rod. It is reached by driving from Chatham or Newcastle through Bartibog.

Lock Lomond is the name given to a system of three lakes nine miles from St. John, where there is good angling and three hotels. Numbers of small lakes and trout streams may be visited at a reasonable distance from the city.

Bay of Fundy.—Fish Commissioner Smith says: "One of the most novel fishing sports of the province is pollock angling, which is a popular pastime, especially in the vicinity of the Quaco ledge, about thirty-five miles up the Bay of Fundy from St. John. The fish run up to ten pounds weight and readily rise to the "fly," which may be made of almost any kind of light colored feathers, or even worsted or old flannel tied to a common bait hook. No gut leaders or casting lines are required, and bass lines or even wottle poles are good enough to fish with. Salmon fishermen who have indulged in this sport with the same tackle they used in the Restigouche and at Burnt Hill pools, on the Miramichi, declare it the next best thing to angling in these waters, for the pollock is a very smart gamy fish, although he does not rush as the salmon does. His jumps and tumbles are like those of the grilse."

Passamaquoddy Bay also affords unlimited scope for salt water fishing.

Clarence and Bonny Rivers and Lake Utopia.—St. George and Bonny River stations, on the Shore Line Railway, are the great centres of sport. In the Magaguadavic and Bonny River and Clarence streams there are plenty of brook trout. Utopia, Digdeguash, Mill, Trout, Crazy, Long, Red Rock, Sparks' and Forked Lakes are all excellent for trout, while land-locked salmon are taken in Lake Utopia.

All, except Digdeguash, can be reached by water from St. George or Bonny River station.

Round about St. Andrews.—For the trout and land-locked salmon fisherman, there are a number of lakes and streams at an easy driving distance from St. Andrews. Among them are Chamcook, Limeburner, Bartlett, Stein's, Snowshoe, Welsh, Cram, Turner, McCullough and Creasy Lakes, as well as several streams. Once in St. Andrews, which is reached by both rail and steamboat, the visitor will find no lack of places in which to seek for and find fish. The St. Croix at St. Stephen yields the first salmon taken with the fly in New Brunswick every year. Between the boundary and St. John, along the line of railway, are a number of lakes and streams of note, including Harvey, South Oromocto, Long and Victoria Lakes. These are chiefly for trout, but if the visitor seeks salmon there is but the need of a little longer journey to reach the tributaries of the River St. John. There are, however, both trout and land-locked salmon in Skiff Lake, only three miles from Canterbury station.

The Tobique is a great river for both salmon and trout. The main stream is more than sixty miles long to what are called the Forks, and these latter each have nearly as great a length. Both the main and the smaller streams afford good fly fishing for trout. The Tobique is most conveniently reached from Perth Junction (opposite Andover, where guides can be secured) by the Tobique Valley branch of the C. P. Ry, which skirts the river up to Plaster Rock, where there is hotel accommodation and where conveyances can be hired to take sportsmen to the lakes further in the interior. The forks of this river is a locality with a special reputation for salmon and trout. Of the branches, the best salmon are in the Little Tobique and the finest trout in Campbell River. Tobique Lake is at the head of the Little Tobique and has a fame for the size and abundance of the trout in its waters. From here, should

one wish, a portage might be made to Nipisiquit Lake, the headwaters of the stream of that name which enters into the Bay des Chaleurs. The Gulf shore of New Brunswick, with its streams, may be reached by rail across the country from Fredericton. The Tobique is under lease to the Tobique Salmon Club.

The Upper St. John.—In the heart of a district famed for its fishing is situated Edmunston, a station of the C. P. R. and a point that is quite easily reached from Quebec via Rivière-du-Loup by Temiscouata Railway. There are many waters from which to make a choice, and all of them are good, for there is good fishing everywhere in the Upper St. John and all tributary and adjacent waters. From here, too, may be reached the headwaters of the Restigouche and of a number of streams that flow into the River St. Lawrence.

NOVA SCOTIA.

In almost every part of the Nova Scotia Peninsula there are innumerable localities where fishing and shooting may be had. It is not the mission of this book to indicate the resorts of moose and other large game, but when it is season, there is no part of Canada where it is more desirable for the angler to take his "Winchester" along with him. The angler will find that at the Tusket Lakes, near Yarmouth, in the country round Digby, and at different points in the Annapolis and Cornwallis Valleys, as well as around the famed Bras d'Or Lakes and tributary waters in Cape Breton, and along the south shore of the entire province, the opportunities for sport are unexcelled, the favorite haunts, as a rule, not being difficult of access.

Grand Lake, reached from Enfield station or Elinsdale, on the Intercolonial Railway, contains land-locked salmon, trout, grayling, bass and perch. Guides and boats, \$2 per day.

The fishing is good in spring for trout and grayling and in the fall for black bass. This lake is twenty-one miles from Halifax and affords good sport. The lake is nine miles in length.

Fishing Lakes, thirty-five miles from Halifax, on the Windsor and Annapolis Road, are good for sea and lake trout. In the neighborhood are Musquodoboit River, Jeddore River, Indian River and Pockwood Lake, all of which furnish trout fishing.

Magaree and Dennis Rivers.—These are reached from Hawkesbury or Hastings, on the Intercolonial Railway, and contain salmon and trout, the latter most numerous.

Trout Brook, forty miles from Hawkesbury, in one of the best trout streams in Nova Scotia.

Indian River is twenty-one miles from Halifax, on the Intercolonial Railway. It is a magnificent stream for sea-trout and also contains salmon.

Nictaux River contains large trout in abundance. It is reached from Middleton, on the Windsor and Annapolis Railway.

Mulgrave Lakes.—These are situated near Mulgrave, on the Intercolonial Railway, and contain trout in abundance, which are caught freely from May 20th to September 20th.

Hutchinson Lake, reached from Newport, on the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, offers very fine trouting, the fish being a good size.

Round about Windsor.—There are numerous lakes to be reached from Windsor, all of which afford good fishing.

Charles Hallock, who knows his Nova Scotia from one extremity to the other, divides the country for sporting purposes into three separate districts as follows:— First—

The Parrsboro or Cobequid District, which includes the Counties of Cumberland and Chester. The rivers of this

district head in the Cobequid Mountains and flow north and east into the Northumberland Strait of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and south and west into the Basin of Minas, which is an arm of the Bay of Fundy. They are extremely clear and cold, and generally find their sources in lakes into which the salmon go to spawn. On the bay side they include the Macau, Herbert, Apple, Stewiacke, Great Bass, Portapique and Folly Rivers. Apple River and the Portapique are the best of the number, but the former runs through a dense wilderness its whole length, and is accessible only from the sea. Most of the others can be reached from Truro or Parrsboro by a wagon road, which follows the shore of Minas Basin. The St. John steamer touches at Parrsboro *en route* to Windsor. By this route several streams can be fished successively, and lodgings can be obtained at intervals at farm-houses along the road. The true way, however, of enjoying a visit to this section is to hire a boat at Truro or Amherst and go round the Peninsula, the voyage occupying some four or five weeks. On the Gulf side the two best streams are the Wallace River and the River Philippe. The latter is a noble stream, and has been well protected from illegal fishing for a number of years, and provided with passes over the dams. Its trout have always been noted for their large size. It is most easily reached by the Intercolonial Railway from Truro to Amherst. At the famous Westchester Lakes the angler can catch trout by the bushel, often of a large size, though the average weight is not perhaps half a pound. The second district to which the angler's attention is invited, I designate

The Middle District, for lack of a better term. It includes nearly all of Halifax county, and part of the counties of Guysboro and Pictou. Too much cannot be said in praise of this entire district. Its general features are mountainous and similar to those of the other two districts specially spoken of. There are innumerable streams, into which salmon have

been running the past two years, over unobstructed passes and artificial fish-ways, in number that cause both rod and net fishermen to leap for joy. So many have not been seen for decades; and the quantity netted in the estuaries demonstrates that the system of protecting fish on their breeding-beds is telling in favor of the coast-fish. The John, Middle, and East Rivers in Pictou county, are accessible from Pictou, the railway terminus; the east and west branches of St. Mary's River, as well as the main stream, running through Guysboro into Pictou, afford fine salmon fishing: and the North, Middle, and Tangier Rivers in Halifax county are also good, though hitherto interfered with by lumbering operations.

The Shelburne District embraces nearly the whole of Shelburne, Queens, and Lunenburg counties, the same being the southern half of a wilderness tract some sixty miles by ninety in extent. It is emphatically the lake region of Nova Scotia. All that it lacks is the grand old mountains to make it physically as attractive as the Adirondacks, while as for game and fish it is in every way infinitely superior. Its rivers are short, but they flow with full volume to the sea, and yield abundantly of salmon, trout and sea-trout. Its lakes swarm with trout, and into many of them the salmon ascend to spawn, and are dipped and speared by the Indians in large numbers.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The whole interior of Newfoundland is a paradise for sportsmen, and since the recent completion of a railway across the island, hunters and fishermen may reach any number of suitable resorts for their favorite sport. The countless lakes and ponds abound with trout of the finest description, while finer salmon streams can scarcely be found. Wild geese and duck are also most plentiful. A recent writer says of Newfoundland's attractions: "All the waters are free, that is anyone

can fish in them, and most of the rivers can be reached by train from St. John's or from Port aux Basques, situated near Cape Ray. There is a good river at Codroy and several rivers between there and Bay of Islands, none of which have been much fished. These rivers are said to be fairly early, the best time being from the middle of June to the middle of the following month. There is a good river at Hawke's Bay called the Torrent, but it is not easily got at and is probably later than the rivers already named. It yields heavy fish, say from ten to thirty pounds. The Salmonier River, seven hours' journey from St. John's, yields capital sport if it is in good fishing order, all of July, but the fish are small, say from two to five pounds. One might get two to twenty such fish in one day. There is the Exploits River, about twenty-four hours' journey from St. John's by train. It has not been much fished and the fish in it run from five to fifteen pounds. There is a river in Hare Bay, North-east Coast, full of salmon towards the end of July, but they are not large, say about five pounds. It takes one about three days by Coastal steamer to reach this river. The salmon, in at least one of the rivers between Codroy and Bay of Islands, are very large, say twenty to thirty pounds, but I have known only one of that size taken with the fly. They have not been much fished by those knowing how to fish. Taking one river with another, July is the best month to fish them, and the salmon in them, as a rule, run small. I use very small flies, and my favorites are the Jock Scott, Silver Doctor, and a fly with a claret body and a teal wing. The Coachman is an excellent fly for the rivers north of this part of the Island. To successfully fish the rivers it is necessary to camp on their banks, as the best fishing is nearly always got very early in the morning and in the evening when the sun has set. This means using a tent. Food of all kinds can be obtained and guides can, as a rule, be got at the rivers. I always use a grilse rod, but some few of the rivers are heavy enough for a salmon rod."

ANTICOSTI.

The entire island of Anticosti is destined shortly to be an immense fish and game preserve. Mr. Menier, the French chocolate manufacturer, has introduced moose, caribou and deer upon the island, and the deer, in particular, are rapidly multiplying. He is also about to place buffalo in his preserve. Several of the rivers are splendid salmon streams, though the fish do not run large. But of course nobody can hunt or fish upon Anticosti without the permission of its proprietor.

NORTH SHORE OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

Between the Straits of Belle Isle and the city of Quebec, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, are a number of beautiful salmon streams, some of which are leased to sportsmen, but many of which are still the property of the Government of the Province of Quebec, which is ready to receive offers for them. Some of the finest salmon fishing in the world has been had on some of these north shore streams. In the Godbout, over forty salmon, on one occasion, fell in a day to a single rod. In another season 509 fish were killed in this river between June 15th and July 15th. Twenty-five to thirty salmon have been known to have been killed in one day in the Trinity River on a couple of rods. The lessees of the Moisie once killed 325 fish in two weeks, the average weight being 18 pounds. In the same year 202 salmon were killed in seven days in the Natashquan by four rods, and the St. John River yielded, the same season, 148 salmon between the 18th June and the 13th July. Twenty, thirty, forty and even fifty fish have been taken with a single rod in as many hours in the Escoumain, one angler, according to Mr. Richd. Nettle, having killed his fifty fish in two days' fishing. The fishing in this

river has since become considerably affected by the construction of dams. Other rivers on the north shore have been exhausted or almost so by the abusive use of nets in their estuaries. In all these cases, the streams might be restocked and made as productive as ever with proper means of protection.

The St. Paul or Esquilmaux River is the most easterly stream of any importance on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, within the territory of Quebec. It is unleased and full of salmon, trout and ouananiche. The bay at its mouth forms an excellent harbor. In former times, 52,000 salmon a year were netted in the mouth of this stream.

The Corkewetpeeche is a neighboring and much smaller stream, containing salmon.

The St. Augustine is the next salmon river to the west, after which comes

The Little Meecatna, principally noted for its trout.

The Netagamu is a large, deep stream swarming with trout, but having falls, not far from its mouth, which the salmon are unable to ascend.

The Etamamiou, Coacoacho, and Musquarro are all good salmon streams. The latter mentioned is a large river and abundantly stocked with fish.

The Kegashka has also a good reputation as a salmon stream, and in common with almost all the other rivers mentioned on this shore, contains also abundance of ouananiche.

The Natashquan is one of the most important rivers on the north shore, containing an abundance of large salmon. It is at present under lease. Four or five years ago Mr. J. G. A. Creighton, of Ottawa, while fishing the river with Senator

Edmunds, of Vermont, and other friends, upset his canoe in killing a salmon at the head of a dangerous rapid, and narrowly escaped with his life, his Indian guide going down the rapids to his death. Here it was, too, that Walter Macfarlane, one of Montreal's merchant princes, lost his life. The "Devil's Whirlpool" in this river was some years ago the scene of an awful tragedy. A scion of an English ducal family, named Astley, persisted, against the advice of his friends and Indian guides, in essaying to run the whirlpool. As the canoe reached the centre of the dreaded vortex it whirled around and was engulfed. The Indian paddler saw what was coming and jumped, but was barely in the air when a shot from the rifle of one of Astley's friends on shore made him share the fate of the Englishman. Their bodies were recovered about two miles down the river, disfigured beyond recognition. It was in order to reach this stream that, some twenty years ago, the Duke of Beaufort, the present Duke of Sunderland, poor W. J. Florence, and the late Ned Sothern paid the captain of an Allan steamer £200 sterling to go out of his way a few miles and drop them in a small boat, whence they got to their destination.

The Romaine River is leased for \$1,000 a year to Mr. E. C. Fitch, of the American Watch Company. West of the Natashquan, and situated between it and the Saguenay, and in the order hereinafter mentioned as we go westward, are the following rivers: the Goynish, the Wabisipi, the Great and Little Watsheeshoo, the Corneille, Mingan, St. John, Magpie, Thunder, Shel Drake, Manitou, Moisie, Margaret, Trinity, Laval, and the Little Bergeronnes.

The St. John River is leased to Senator Hill, of St. Paul, for \$3,500 a year.

The Moisie is a large and handsome stream producing immense quantities of salmon of a very large size. Its upper waters are leased to Mr. Holliday, of Quebec. The riparian

rights to the lower portion of the stream belong to Messrs. Edson Fitch and Veasey Boswell, of Quebec, and Mr. Toland, of Philadelphia, who purchased them for \$25,000.

The Margaret of the north shore is a very fair salmon stream.

The Trinity is a beautiful river containing large quantities of salmon and sea-trout. It is leased by Edson Fitch, Esq., and the estate of the late John D. Gilmour, Esq., of Quebec.

The Godbout, owned by the Messrs. Gilmour, of Ottawa, is also a splendid salmon stream. Many of the remaining streams mentioned above are still unleased, and so are magnificent series of lakes in the interior from the north shore, and especially upon either side of the mouth of the Saguenay, which are easily reached from Tadoussac, to which place, as well as to Chicoutimi, at the head of navigation on the Saguenay, ply the splendid steamers of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company.

Sea-trout fishing, which is excellent in the estuaries of all the rivers on the north shore, is also good in the early part of the season opposite Tadoussac, in the mouth of the Saguenay. Later on, the fish ascend the river, and are then caught in large quantities in *l'Anse a barque* and other bays and also in the mouth of the Marguerite. Guides can be procured at Tadoussac.

St. Marguerite.—The salmon fishing in the St. Marguerite River, which flows into the Saguenay a few miles above Tadoussac, is leased partly to the St. Marguerite Salmon Club and partly to Mr. W. M. Brackett. In former times as many as 300 fish were taken in a season in this stream. Mr. George Lanman, in one of his books, gives an amusing account of an experience he had with a salmon in this river.

The A Mars and the St. Jean du Saguenay are good salmon streams in the upper part of the Saguenay country, leased by Senator Price.

Lake Kenogami.—Reference has already been made in the earlier part of this book to the excellent fishing for trout to be had in Lake Kenogami, which is easily reached from Chicoutimi, the stopping place of the Saguenay boats. Since the early pages of the book went to press, all the private rights to the fishing of Lake Kenogami have been acquired by the proprietors of the new Chateau Saguenay hotel at Chicoutimi, which preserves the angling in the lake, and the cottage accommodation on its shores for the free use of its guests. Guides and canoes can be procured there. The fish taken in this lake run to a very large size. In the vicinity of Lake Kenogami are a number of other beautiful lakes, the property of the newly formed Kenogami Fish and Game Club, membership in which is now eagerly sought by both American and Canadian anglers.

Murray River.—Between the Saguenay and the waters of the Quebec district described in the first part of this guide, the principal remaining river is the Murray, in rear of Murray Bay, where splendid trout fishing is to be had. The Murray was at one time a famous salmon stream. It is leased to Mr. Blake.

Lake Gravel, Grand Lake and other lakes in rear of Murray Bay also afford splendid trout fishing.



UNLEASED FISHING WATERS.

The following amongst many other fishing waters are yet unleased, but application for their lease may be made to the Department of Lands, Forests and Fisheries at Quebec :

In the County of Saguenay—Rivers : Salmon, St. Paul, St. Augustin, Etamamiou, Coacoachoo, Musquaro, Olomonashoo, Kegashka, Nabitipi, Mecatina (Little), Mecatina (Great), Kercaponi, Natagamou, Derby, Little Natashquan, Goynish (less six miles of the west shore), Nabisipi, Washeeshoo, Little and Great Romaine, Magpie, Sheldrake (the nine last named to begin six miles from the gulf shore), Pigeon, Trout, Eau Dorée, Moisie Rouge, Moisie Nepeesis, Des Rapides aux Foins, Marguerite, Baie des Rochers, Calumet, Pentecôte, Aux Anglais, Amédée à la Chasse, Manicouagan, Toudnoostook, Outarde, Papinachois, Boucher, Laliberté, Ahnépi (part of), Colombier, Blanche, Sault-au-Cochon, Petit Escoumains, Portneuf (from the rear line of the seignior), Sault-au-Mouton, Des Rochers.

In Chicoutimi and Lake St. John counties—Lakes in townships St. Germain, Simard, Bourget ; Rivers : Valin (east and west and central), Shipshaw, Au Sable, Lac aux Brochets, Tikouapic (upper part), Chicoubiche, Du Chef, À l'Ours, Des Grandes, Oreilles, Boisvert, and many others.

In Charlevoix—St. Anne, and hundred of lakes at the rear of the seignior of Côte Beaupré and in all parts of this district.

In Champlain, St. Maurice, Maskinongé, Berthier, and Joliette counties—The lakes in the townships of Lejeune, Casgrain, Boucher, Polette (tributaries of the Wessoneau excluded) ; Rivière aux Rats, lakes in Turcotte, Latuque, Creek à Tom, À Bastien ; lakes in township of Langelier,

River Mattawin, Castor Noir, Antikamak, À la Chienne, Des Aigles, Aux Senelles, Caousaquota, Au Poste or À l'Eau Claire, Rivers and Lake Ignace, St. Grégoire, Cyprés, Servais, Obompsawin, etc.

In Ottawa, Montcalm, and Terrebonne—Upper Rouge River, Du Diable and lakes, North Nation River and lakes, east and west branch; Lakes in Montigny, Addington, and Loranger townships; Rivers Brochets, Du Lièvre; Lakes in Wells, Bowman, Wabassee, Boutillier, Robinson, Campbell, Rochon, Boyer, Kiamika, Rivière à l'Ours and lakes, Lake Cerf, River Gatineau; Lakes in Kensington, Ammond, Sicotte, Egan, Lytton, Baksatong; Eagle River and lakes, River Desert and lakes, Hibou, Jean de Terre, Des Seize, Lake Wapitagameny and river, etc.

Pontiac—Lakes in townships Clapham, Huddersfield, Pontefract, Bryson River, Coulogne (upper part), with countless numbers of lakes; Black River and lakes, du Moine and lakes, Keepewa, comprising five groups of very large lakes; Ottertail River, lakes Beauchêne, etc. Besides these, all the lakes and rivers of the Upper Ottawa, Upper Gatineau, Upper Lièvre, Upper St. Maurice, comprising many hundreds in each of the above named districts.

FISHING RIGHTS IN QUEBEC.

Non-residents of the Province of Quebec, not being members of any Fish and Game Protection Club owning fishing rights therein, and not themselves being holders of such rights, must obtain fishing licenses to authorize them to angle in any unleased public waters in the Province. Such licenses must be obtained at the Department of Lands, Forests and Fisheries, Quebec. For a license to fish in trout waters during one season, the fee is \$10. To fish in a salmon river the fee may be \$20.

Leases of fishing waters may be obtained of the Honorable Commissioner of Lands, Forests and Fisheries, Quebec. The following sections of the law bearing on these leases will doubtless prove interesting :—

Rights of Lessee.—The lease confers upon the lessee, for the time therein determined, the right to take and retain exclusive possession of the lands therein described, subject to the regulations and restrictions which may be established, and gives him the right to fish in the waters fronting on such lands in conformity with the provincial and federal regulations then in force, and also to prosecute in his own name any illegal possessor or offender, and to recover damages, if such exist, but not against any person who may pass over such lands or the adjacent waters, or who engages in any occupation not inconsistent with the provisions of this section, nor against the holder of a license to cut timber, who has, at all times, in accordance with his license, the right to cut and remove trees, lumber, and saw-logs and other timber, within the limits of his license, and, during the term thereof. It shall be lawful for him to make use of any floatable river or water-course, or of any lake, pond or other body of water and the banks thereof for the conveyance of all kinds of lumber, and for the passage of all boats, ferries and canoes required therefor, subject to the charge of repairing all damages resulting from the exercise of such right.

Penalties upon persons fishing upon lands so unleased ; forfeiture of fish, fine and imprisonment. — If any person, without the permission of the lessee, the proprietor or their representatives, fishes or employs any other person to fish, or assists in fishing in waters in front of their land, he shall not acquire any right to the fish so caught, which may be forfeited and become the absolute property of the lessee or the proprietor, as the case may be, and such person shall therefore be liable to a fine or the imprisonment mentioned in paragraph 2 of article 1380."

Lease to be made in name of one person or of club.—The leases of lands conferring fishing rights are made in the name of one person or of a club incorporated under section second of chapter fifth of title eleventh respecting clubs for the protection of fish and game. 51-52 V., c. 17, s. 5.

Lessee to establish guardianship.—Each lessee shall be bound to establish and maintain in the territory covered by his lease an efficient guardianship, to secure a complete protection of the fishery rights belonging to it.

Lessee answerable for damages to timber by waste, &c., fire, &c., unless he prove that all due precaution has been taken.—He shall further be answerable for damages caused by himself, or by the people under his control, to the timber growing on said territory, or on the adjoining territory, either from waste or from want of sufficient precaution in lighting, watching over or putting out fires, and it shall be incumbent on him, in case of damage done by fire, to prove that all such precautions have been taken. 51-52 V., c. 17, s. 6.

Lessee to transmit each season statement of fish caught.—The lessee shall be obliged to transmit to the Department of Lands, Forests and Fisheries, as soon as possible after the close of each angling season, a statement of the number and weight of fish caught in the waters affected by such lease. 51-52 V., c. 17, s. 7.

Rent payable in advance.—The rent shall be paid in advance, and any lessee who fails so to pay in advance, shall not have a right to the renewal of his lease.

Lease annulled for infringement.—The lease of any person convicted of an infringement of this section or of any regulation under it, may be annulled by the Commissioner. 51-52 V., c. 17, s. 8.

Excessive or illegal fishing involves cancellation of lease.—Excessive or wasteful fishing or fishing during prohibited sea-

sons shall also involve the cancellation of the lease covering the waters in which it has taken place with the knowledge or participation of the lessee.

Lessee found guilty deprived for five years of right to obtain another lease.—The lessee, who has been so guilty, shall not obtain another lease or license to fish within the limits of the Province during the five years which follow such cancellation of lease. 51-52 V., c. 17, s. 9.

Sub-leasing prohibited without consent of Commissioner.—No lessee or his representative shall have the right to sublet any privilege granted him under the provisions of this section, without first notifying the Department of Lands, Forests and Fisheries, and receiving the written consent of the Commissioner or of some other person authorized to give such consent.

FISHING AND FISHING LICENSES.

Angling alone permitted.—1378. Line fishing only (rod and line) is permitted in the waters of lakes and non-floatable rivers of the Province.

Authorization required.—For any other mode of fishing a special authorization of the Commissioner is required. 51-52 V., c. 17, s. 13.

Persons domiciled in Province do not require license to fish. Persons having their domicile in the Province of Quebec do not require licenses to angle in the waters of the lakes and rivers which are not under lease, and which are the property of the Crown. 51-52 V., c. 17, s. 14.

Persons not so domiciled must procure license.—Any person not having his domicile in the Province of Quebec who desires to fish therein, must, before beginning to fish, procure a license to that effect from the Commissioner or from any person by him authorized.

Fee on license.—The fee required is determined, in each case, by the Commissioner, but it shall never be less than ten dollars. 51-52 V., c. 17, s. 15.

Licenses, when, where, and for whom valid.—Licenses are only valid for the time, place and persons therein indicated. 51-52 V., c. 17, s. 16.

FISH AND GAME PROTECTION CLUBS

§ 1.—INCORPORATION.

Fish and game clubs may be formed. Their powers.—5493. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, on the recommendation of the Commissioner of Lands, Forests and Fisheries, and subject to the payment of such fee as may be determined on, grant a corporate existence to any number of persons, not less than five, who petition therefor, constituting such persons, and all others who may afterwards become members of the club thereby created, a body corporate and politic, for the purpose of enabling them to acquire and hold such property, real and personal, as may be necessary and requisite to accomplish the objects and purposes of their incorporation. 48 V., c. 12, s. 1.

§ 2.—OBJECT OF CLUBS.

Aim of such clubs.—5494. The aim and end of all such clubs shall be to aid in the enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of fish and game in the Province.

Power to revoke in certain cases.—Whenever the Lieutenant Governor in Council is satisfied, upon satisfactory evidence, and upon report that any club created under this section is engaged in any other pursuit than the foregoing, the powers conferred in virtue of the preceding article shall be revoked. 48 V., c. 12, s. 2.

Power of clubs to adopt by-laws, &c.—5495. The members of any such club may adopt such by-laws, rules and regulations for the management of their affairs as they see fit.

Coming into force of such by-laws, &c.—As soon as such by-laws, rules and regulations have received the approval of the Commissioner of Lands, Forests and Fisheries, they shall have full force and effect. 48 V., c. 12, s. 3.

List of members to be sent to the Commissioner of Lands, Forests and Fisheries annually.—5495a. Every such club shall forward to the Commissioner of Lands, Forests and Fisheries every year, on or before the first of March, a duly certified list of its members, containing an indication of their usual residence. 59 V., c. 35, s. 1.

Application of certain provisions.—5496. In so far as applicable, the provisions of the law respecting joint stock companies shall govern clubs formed and organized under this section. 48 V., c. 12, s. 4.

CLOSE SEASONS FOR FISH.

QUEBEC.

Salmon (fly-fishing), from 15th August to 1st February. . .
 Speckled trout (*salmo fontinalis*), from 1st October to 30th April. . . . Ouananiche, 15th September to 1st December. . . . Large gray trout, lunge, etc., from 15th October to 1st December. . . . Pickerel (*dore*), 15th April to 15th May. . . . Bass, 15th April to 15th June. . . . Maskinongé, 25th May to 1st July. . . . Whitefish, from 10th November to 1st December.

No person who is not domiciled in the Province of Quebec can at any time fish in the lakes or rivers of this Province, not

actually under lease, without having previously obtained a license to that effect from the Commissioner of Crown Lands. Such licenses are only valid for the time, place, and persons therein indicated.

ONTARIO.

Salmon, trout and whitefish, between the 1st and 30th November. . . . Salmon, from August 1st to April 30th. . . . Speckled trout, brook trout, river trout, from 15th September to 1st May. . . . Bass and maskinongé, from 15th April to 15th June. . . . Pickerel, from 15th April to 15th May.

No person shall kill more than fifty speckled or brook trout in one day, or more than aggregated in weight 15 pounds, or any trout less than five inches in length. Smaller ones to be returned to the water. Not more than one dozen bass to be killed in one day, or any less than ten inches long.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Salmon, from 15th August to 1st February, with fly. . . . Trout of all kinds, land-locked salmon, from 1st October to 1st April.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Sea-trout, from October 1st to March 31st . . . Land-locked salmon, from September 16th to April 30th. . . . Lake and brook trout, from October 1st to May 30th. . . . Bass may be caught with fly or bait all the year around. . . . Salmon (angling), from 15th August to 1st February.

The use of explosives or poisonous substances for killing fish is illegal. This applies to the whole Dominion. Streams leased to individuals or clubs cannot be fished by the public.

USEFUL HINTS TO ANGLERS.

Dr. Ievers, of Quebec, one of Canada's best known anglers, has prepared the following list of

PERSONAL WANTS:—Rods, Fishing Basket, Reels, Fly Book, Landing Net, Gaff, Spring Scales, Waxed Cord, Leather Pack Strap, Waterproof Bag, Waterproof Sheet, Blanket Bag, Linen Bag 21 x 12 inches to hold fine spruce twigs for pillow, Extra Underwear and Clothing, Socks, Handkerchiefs, Slippers, Boots, Foot Laces, Brush and Comb, Razor, Small Mirror, Toilet Paper, Towels Soap, Tooth Brush, Liquid Tooth Powder, Tooth Picks, "Quickcure," Strips of Linen or Cotton for cuts or burns, Knife, Scissors, Needles, Thread, Yarn, Pins, Safety Pins, Shirt Buttons, Self-fastening Buttons, Cord, Can Opener, Compass, Cork Screw, Nails or Tacks, Pencil, Fly Oil, Pipes, Wire for Pipe Cleaners, Tobacco, Tobacco Pouch with Match Box attached, Cigars, Whiskey, Carter's Little Liver Pills, Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, Preservaline to keep fish fresh, Flat File to splice broken rod, a Plan of Lakes or District. Bring small bills and small change with you.

A WATCH AS A COMPASS.—Point the hour hand to the sun, and the South is exactly half-way between the hour hand and the figure XII, on the watch.

"BUSH COMPASS."—When in the "bush" or forest, you will notice three-fourths of the moss on exposed trees grows on the North side; the heavy boughs of spruce trees are always on the South side; and thirdly, the topmost twig of every uninjured hemlock tree tips to the East. Remember these signs and you do not require a compass in daylight.

TO FRESHEN STALE BREAD.—Plunge under water for ten seconds, put in hot oven for five minutes.

FOOD—(2 MEN FOR 15 DAYS.)—Salt Pork or Bacon, 23 lb. ; Bread (8 long loaves, 3 lb. each), 24 lb. ; or part Biscuits ; Flour, 10 quarts, or 10 lb. ; Beans, cleaned, 4 lb. ; " Windsor Salt " (does not cake), 2 lb. ; Tetley's Tea, in $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. packages, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. ; Sugar, granulated, 10 lb. ; Corn Meal to roll fish in for frying, 3 lb. ; Dried Apples or Prunes, 3 lb. ; " Royal " Baking Powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. ; Butter, in tin pail, 6 lb. ; Reindeer Condensed Milk, 1 lb. ; Pepper, white, 2 oz. ; " Surprise " Soap, 1 lb. ; Pearline for washing dishes, 1 lb. ; Matches, in tin or bottle, 6 bxs. ; Candles (Sperm), 1 lb.

EXTRA.—Coffee or Reindeer brand Condensed Coffee, and Evaporated Cream, Cocoa, Armour's Beef Tea and Canned Meats, Mustard, Potatoes, Corn, Tomatoes, Peas, Fruits, Marmalade, Lemons, Cheese, Vinegar, Pickles, Worcester Sauce.

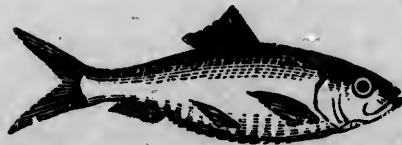
WEIGHT OF TROUT.—Table showing relation of length to weight of " Brook Trout " (in good condition), by W. Hodgson Ellis, Esq., in " American Angler " : (Proved).

Measuring 13 inches . . .	1 lb.	Measuring 19 inches . . .	3 lb.
" 14 "	....$1\frac{1}{4}$ "	" 20 "	....$3\frac{1}{2}$ "
" 15 "	....$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	" 21 "	....4 "
" 16 "	....$1\frac{3}{4}$ "	" 22 "	....$4\frac{3}{4}$ "
" 17 "	....$2\frac{1}{4}$ "	" 23 "	....$5\frac{1}{2}$ "
" 18 "	....$2\frac{1}{2}$ "		

THE PLAGUE OF FLIES.—At all the leading drug and anglers' supply stores in Canada, fly repellants of various kinds may be had, either in the shape of pomades or of oils containing tar, pennyroyal, etc. The oil of lemon verbena makes a very dainty ointment for the use of ladies where flies abound, and keeps the insects at a distance for some time after its application, but it is a very expensive preparation. The writer has found nothing to equal Dr. Ievers' folding smoke or "smudge-stove" for clearing tents of flies, or keeping them

away from camp, canoe or portage. It weighs less than a pound and folds up into about $4\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. When lighted and placed to windward on verandah, boat or other place, it drives all flies away, and its perfectly ventilated double bottom prevents all danger from overheating. The bark of maple, black birch, hickory, spruce or cedar, or any *standing* dead wood makes smoke when confined; if a dense smoke is desired, open bottom damper and remove cover, the patent damper enables one to control smoke perfectly. Fish may be smoked by placing a stove inside a barrel, bark tepee, etc., and will be found a pleasant change from fresh fish. The stove, when *well* started, can be regulated to smoke for four hours. The guide can lead, on the trail, or "carry" with the lighted stove, which will keep all flies away from parties following. A forked branch may be used to carry the stove when lighted, if it becomes too hot.

MOTHS IN FLY BOOKS.—The late Chas. Waterton was the inventor of the following efficient preventative of moths in fly books:—Dissolve a solution of corrosive sublimate in alcohol and dip the flies in it. This will make them perfectly moth proof. The solution must be of such strength as to just avoid leaving a deposit on a black feather. The spirit soon evaporates and it does not injure the color of the flies.



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